

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2511.

## ESTATE WRECKERS DISBARRED BY SUPREME COURT



JUSTICE GALBRAITH.

CHIEF JUSTICE FREAR.

JUSTICE PERRY.

### Humphreys and Davis are Dropped From the Roll of Attorneys.

**The Supreme Court Disbars Them With a Scathing Denunciation—Magoon the Only One to Escape Punishment—Galbraith Meets Expectations.**

"In the matter of A. S. Humphreys the judgment of the court, Justice Galbraith dissenting, is that he be disbarred.

"In the matter of F. E. Thompson the judgment of the court, Justice Galbraith dissenting, is that he be suspended from practice for one year.

"In the matter of J. A. Magoon the judgment of the court, Justice Galbraith dissenting, is that the charges be dismissed.

"In the matter of George A. Davis the judgment of the court, Justice Galbraith dissenting, is that he be disbarred."

In brief terms as the foregoing, Chief Justice Frear rendered the majority decisions of the Supreme Court in the disbarment cases.

There was not so large an attendance of members of the bar when the Supreme Court opened pursuant to adjournment at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon as might have been expected. Perhaps many thought there might be a further postponement of decisions in the disbarment cases. At all events, not more than a third as many lawyers were present as generally appear at a term opening. There were not many spectators, either, of the lay element.

Chief Justice Frear and Associate Justice Galbraith came upon the bench, the Chief Justice announcing as they took their seats that Associate Justice Perry was absent from illness. The four respondents were in the front ranks of chairs and all of them looked grave. When the Chief Justice briefly announced the nature of the decisions, the three who were convicted and punished maintained their self-possession by evident effort.

George A. Davis was the only one that broke a stillness ensuing that was painful. Rising and going forward he leaned, in his familiar attitude, against the railing of the clerk's desk and made remarks to the following effect, some of them repeatedly:

"As an attorney of the United States courts, I ask that an appeal be allowed me to the United States Supreme Court. There are two Justices present and I ask that it be allowed.

"An attorney of the United States has a right to appeal to another and a higher tribunal.

"You took upon yourselves the functions of a trial court, instead of leaving me to be tried by the Circuit Court where the cause of action arose."

Chief Justice Frear remarked that he might note an appeal, but Mr. Davis insisted he had a right to have his appeal "allowed."

The Chief Justice, after consultation with Justice Galbraith, informed the appellant that the practice, as he ought to know, was such

### DAVIS EJECTED FROM CLERK'S OFFICE

George Davis was forcibly ejected from the clerk's office in the Judiciary building yesterday about five o'clock but not until he had called Chief Justice Frear names and threatened him with impeachment.

The disbarred attorney was sitting at the desk of George Lucas in the outer office writing when the Chief Justice entered just prior to going home.

The appearance of the Chief Justice seemed to act like a red rag on the temper of the attorney. "You Judas! You black-hearted scoundrel!" he hurled at the Judge.

George Sea, bailiff of the Supreme Court, was standing near by. "Remove that man," said the Chief Justice calmly. The bailiff started to execute the order.

"Don't you dare lay hands on me," Davis said, "I am desperate and I will do something desperate." Sea caught the man by the arm and started to lead him out saying, "You will have to go, it's the Chief Justice's order." Davis wasn't quite so desperate by this time and quietly walked from behind the railing. Then he stopped in his progress towards the door and repeated, "You black-hearted scoundrel, I shall have you impeach at Washington."

that the non-allowance of an appeal did not take away the right where it existed.

"I appeal further," Mr. Davis then said in a loud tone, "on the ground that you, Chief Justice Frear, are disqualified because you are a trustee of the bondholders of the Oahu Railway & Land Co., one of the parties in interest in these proceedings, and as such had no right to hear my case under the Organic Act. This is in addition to my appeal on the ground that the court's judgment is contrary to the evidence and the law—and the law," he repeated with emphasis.

Mr. Humphreys arose in the meantime and, with set features, went forward to the desk and procured the original copy of the decision in his case from Clerk George Lucas. He took the document back to his seat and began reading it, which occupied him until some time after the court rose.

Chief Justice Frear announced that the court stood adjourned sine die.

### IS THIS ANOTHER SHYSTER CONSPIRACY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 10.—George Allen, a prisoner in the Oregon State penitentiary, has been notified that a lawyer named Davis, of Honolulu, is seeking power of attorney from him to bring suit against the estate of his foster father, millionaire Samuel Allen of Honolulu. George Allen formally relinquished his claim upon the estate some years ago but Davis says he has rights that can be established.

SOFIA, Aug. 11.—The Macedonians have issued an address to the powers declaring that an uprising is necessary to secure the enforcement of the treaty of Berlin. The insurgents claim to have 8000 men under arms.

SEATTLE, Aug. 11.—There is a heavy shortage in the Sound salmon pack.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Aug. 10.—The reported assassination of the Russian Consul at Monastir has been confirmed and has caused a demand from Russia for strong measures for the protection of officials. Czar Nicholas has dispatched a peremptory demand that all those implicated in the murder shall be punished. The Russian Government is fast approaching the point of taking a share in the pacification of the Balkans with force of arms.

### HILO-KOHALA RAILROAD NOW READY TO GO AHEAD

The last agreement and contract was signed and ratified by the directors of the Hilo-Kohala Railroad last night and this morning an entirely new set of officers will be elected who will carry the road through to completion. These officers were agreed upon at a meeting last night. At this meeting were present: Philip Peck, A. Lewis, J. F. Brown, H. B. Gehr, J. W. Jones, A. C. Gehr, F. M. Swanzy, A. M. Brown and several others. From these men will come the new management of the road.

All the acts of Mr. Peck were ratified including his arrangements for a loan.

"Everything has been signed up," said Mr. Peck after the meeting which did not adjourn until eleven o'clock. "Now we will have the road resurveyed and then secure the right of way still needed. Until this is done no contracts for material will be made. Everything passed off amicably and harmoniously and the new directors will take hold in the morning."

The Hilo-Kohala Railroad is incorporated under the laws of the Territory and with a capital of \$3,500,000. It holds a franchise from the Executive Council signed by President McKinley and approved by Congress.

### HORROR OF AN UNDERGROUND TRAIN WRECK

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Aug. 11.—A catastrophe occurred last evening in the underground Metropolitan Electric railway. A train passing through the tunnel met with an accident which was followed by fire. A second crowded train then entered the subway and ran into the first. There was a terrible panic and the smoke became so dense that many persons were suffocated. The total deaths are estimated at ninety and eighty-two bodies have been recovered.

CRACOW, Aug. 11.—Strikers rioted here yesterday and the troops fired on them causing sixty deaths.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A hurricane which is sweeping the Atlantic has done great damage at Martinique. Jamaica has also suffered.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The Reliance and the Shamrock are in the dry docks making final preparations.

ROME, Aug. 11.—It is reported that Cardinal Martinelli will be the next Papal Secretary of State.

NAPLES, Aug. 11.—Vesuvius is active.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Aug. 11.—Three thousand miners are out on a strike.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The House of Lords has passed the Sugar bill as the House of Commons adopted it.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—The textile strikers are returning to work, having gained no concessions.



## TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DELEGATES CHOSEN

**Governor Dole Selects Seven Men to Represent the Territory of Hawaii in Commercial Congress at Seattle This Month.**

Hawaii will be ably and to some extent intelligently from first-hand information represented at the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress which is to assemble at Seattle on the 18th of this month. Governor Dole has selected seven representatives of the Territory upon special invitation.

In a letter to Arthur F. Francis of Cripple Creek, Colo., secretary of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, the Governor returns thanks for the kind invitation and names the following as his choice to represent Hawaii at the Congress:

Mr. E. W. Andrews, of Seattle National Bank.  
Mr. Hermann Chapin, of Boston National Bank, Seattle.  
Rev. W. C. Merritt, of Spokane, Wash.  
Mr. W. A. Peters, attorney-at-law, Seattle.  
Mr. Herbert S. Griggs, of Tacoma, Wash.  
Captain Dublois Penhallow.  
Mr. Harold Preston, attorney-at-law, Seattle.

Of the list Mr. Merritt was for some years in the eighties principal of Oahu College, while Captain Penhallow has sailed into Honolulu from time out of mind.

Secretary Geo. R. Carter, speaking of the matter yesterday, said there was a special bond of aloha between the Trans-Mississippi Congress and the Territory of Hawaii. He recalled how, at the first assembly, the Congress suspended all other business to give a rousing welcome to Messrs. L. A. Thurston and W. A. Kinney when their presence was announced. Also, how that first Congress assisted the cause of annexation by a strong resolution in that behalf.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The King has approved the appointment of Lord Northcote as Governor General of Australia.

Lord Northcote is to succeed Lord Tennyson. The latter has been acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Australia since the resignation of Lord Hopetoun. Lord Tennyson is a son of the famous poet of the same name and former Governor of the State of South Australia.

Lord Henry Stafford Northcote, the new Governor-General of Australia, has been Governor of Bombay since 1899. He is a son of Sir Stafford Northcote, Earl of Iddesleigh, a former leader of the House of Commons under Lord Beaconsfield. Lord Northcote is fifty-seven years old. He married in 1873 the adopted daughter of the first Baron Mount Stephen. He started his career as a clerk in the Foreign Office in 1868. From 1876 to 1877 he was private secretary to Lord Salisbury. For short periods he held the offices of secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, financial secretary to the War Office, Surveyor-General of Ordnance, and for nineteen years was a member of Parliament from Exeter. Lord and Lady Northcote are childless.

PAOLA, Cal., Aug. 8.—General Albert E. Woodson is dead.

Gen. Albert E. Woodson, 3d Cav., with regiment in Dakota from December, 1867, to September, 1868; in Utah to May, 1869; A.C.S. in Sioux Indian District, Dakota, to August, 1870; on recruiting service and leave to March, 1871; with 5th Cavalry in Nebraska to November, 1871; in Colorado and Arizona to October, 1876; in Nebraska to September, 1877; in Wyoming to April, 1883; in Nebraska to May, 1885; in Indian Territory to January, 1891; in Oklahoma to October, 1892; on recruiting service and Acting Indian Agent to January, 1900; on leave to May, 1900; with regiment in Arizona to August, 1900; last service in the Philippines with rank of Brigadier General.

DAVISVILLE, Cal., Aug. 8.—Officers killed an unknown insane man yesterday who fled from them and was mistaken for one of the fugitive Folsom convicts.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 8.—The police caught sight of Fahey, one of the escaped convicts, late last night and pursued him. Many shots were exchanged and Fahey escaped in the darkness.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 8.—Henry Lowe, Chief Engineer of the United States Steel Corporation, hastening to his dying daughter arrived too late yesterday from New York after a record-breaking trip of seventy-three hours.

ROME, Aug. 8.—The Pope has ordered the distribution of 50,000 coronation tickets among the poor people.

The Government has forbidden anti-clerical manifestations.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 8.—Grasshoppers are devastating Eastern Montana. There is a general exodus of stockmen and cattle.

BIGGS, Cal., Aug. 8.—The greater part of the business section this village has been burned entailing a loss of \$40,000.

SALONICA, Aug. 8.—Four battalions of Turks have routed 1700 Bulgarians at Sorovitch.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 9.—General Pando has reassumed the Presidency of Bolivia and granted amnesty to all except those engaged in recent outbreaks.

President Pando has been in the field fighting revolutionists and looking after Bolivian interests on the frontiers and around the disturbed area of Acre since last January.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Chinese reformers here have petitioned the United States Government to co-operate with Great Britain in the protection of Shanghai editors and others.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Irish leaders predict the passage of the Land bill in the House of Lords and regard the amendments proposed as inconsequential.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—The textile strike is practically over and 20,000 laborers will return to work Monday.

## CAMPAIGN IS OPENED

**Candidates Talk at Kalihi Camp.**

A lot of little booms for county nominations were launched last evening at the Kalihi meeting of Republicans in the Kalihi relief camp. The attendance was not large and there seemed to be a division in the district for only the one faction of the Republican party was present. Senator McCandless, Ex-Senator Kanuha, E. C. Winston and H. C. Vida were not on hand, though the men that fought them in the last primaries were out in full force. Chairman Crabbe of the Republican Committee, who was scheduled to speak, also failed to attend, though he is not supposed to be siding with either faction.

Prince Kuhio did appear and made a short address, though he was a little late and some of the men who started the meeting were afraid he was not coming at all. A colored man got up and said he would fill in the time until the arrival of the delegate, but the suspense grew even too much for him, and the regular program was started upon.

### THEY SENT EXCUSES.

Of course the men who failed to appear as scheduled had excuses, though Winston, Kanuha and McCandless forgot to send apologies. Vida sent word that he had important business on Hawaii, Senator Crabbe was reported to have a sick wife at home.

The meeting seemed to be somewhat of an apology for the passage of the county act as it was drafted by the Republican Central Committee. There was a number of speakers there who were not on the program. They came for offices though. Representatives Aylett and Kumalae were the men. They both are willing to accept nominations as supervisors at large. Not that the other speakers are not willing to accept political preferment. A colored man wants to be district attorney; Charlie Clark wants to be a delegate to the county convention and is willing to accept any one of half a dozen offices; John C. Lane is to be a supervisor for the Fifth District.

But there was lots of enthusiasm at the meeting, though the crowd was small. Delegate Kuhio received an ovation and all the speakers were heartily applauded. At the close of the meeting the crowd had dwindled to less than a score, and some of the natives told John Hopper, the last speaker, that they didn't want to hear him. But he talked anyway. By the time he concluded he was left to put out the lights for himself.

### WALLACE PRESIDED.

G. K. R. Wallace presided over the meeting as chairman. He introduced the speakers. Isaac Sherwood acted as interpreter. Mr. Wallace said:

Fellow-citizens, Republicans, and those among you who are wavering in your allegiance, but whom we expect to convince, by sound logical reasoning, that the only political banner to be fought under, is that of the Grand Old Republican party. We are here tonight, in response to the first bugle call, to enter the political fight, for good, honest, and businesslike administration of county affairs.

We expect by honest endeavor and hard work to adjust our local differences, so that instead of fighting one another, we will work harmoniously to select the best men to represent us in the County convention, and they in turn, to place none but the very best in nomination for County office, then it will remain with ourselves to see that they are elected.

A number of speakers are here, ready to demonstrate to you that this is not child's play, but the first duty of any one claiming citizenship in this great republic, of which Hawaii is an integral part. To make opportunity for them, I will close my introductory remarks.

### LANE TALKS.

John C. Lane was the first on the program. He gave his attention particularly to the county act. He described its workings, enumerated the officers to be elected and their duties, and told his hearers their powers as electors. He said this was the first time that the people of Hawaii were given such an opportunity to elect their own officers, and he urged them to guard the right well.

William Otepau said that the county act was not a good law, but that it was the best that could be done and would have to be accepted by the people. He also explained its provisions.

### AYLETT A SUPERVISOR.

Representative William Aylett also said that the county act was not what had been wanted, but that a half loaf was better than none. He also said that he had been pilloried by the newspapers, but he did not care for that. Though called a Home Ruler he was at heart a Republican. He said all were now American citizens and that principle should be adhered to. He also called attention to the laws that had been passed through his efforts. Aylett asked the voters to remember him when it came to the convention. He said he was surprised to see such a small number present when over 300 had signed a petition to the legislature. "Bar all prejudice," he said, "discard all ill-feelings towards the whole and come up and be a voter and worker. Nevertheless don't forget me."

### CLARK ON THE PROGRAM.

Charlie Clark, who hasn't yet told where the money went, also told how he had been abused by the papers and called a Home Ruler. He wanted the Fifth District to insist that they be given equal representation with the Fourth, which he said was too greedy.

## HONORS TO THE BISHOP

**Episcopalians at St. Clement's Church.**

The first anniversary of the arrival in Honolulu of Right Reverend Henry Bond Restarick, Episcopal Bishop of Honolulu, was fittingly celebrated yesterday afternoon in the quaint parish house and upon the ample, shaded lawns of St. Clement's church. A solemn service interspersed with addresses in the parish house, was followed by a gathering of the members of the various Episcopal churches upon the lawn at which time dainty refreshments were served with music by the Territorial band to enliven the social side of the function.

The reception to the Bishop was given under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions. At 3:30 the parish house was crowded, the stage being occupied by Bishop Restarick, Rev. John Osborne, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, Rev. Mr. Flitz, Rev. Kong Yin Tet, Deaconess Drant, and the combined choirs of St. Andrew's Cathedral, St. Clement's church and St. Peter's chapel. Prayer by Rev. Alex. Mackintosh was followed by an address of welcome by Rev. John Osborne. Bishop Restarick responded with an excellent address in which he referred to the pleasant relations of all church members toward himself since he became Bishop, the hearty co-operation which had effectually tended to advance the interests of the diocese, and above all the bright prospect which the future held forth. He spoke at length on missionary work, the keystone of the church, and hoped that it would develop largely in his diocese.

Deaconess Drant followed with a pleasant talk on the work conducted by her at the St. Elizabeth homes in Honolulu where Hawaiian and Chinese girls are received and given instruction to better their condition. The work had prospered, the classes were well attended and additions were rapidly enlarging the scope of the worthy work.

The special offering taken up at the close of the meeting which is to swell the united offering of the national branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to be used in 1904 for the training of woman workers and their support in the mission field, amounted to \$32.11. The collection was an enjoyable surprise.

At the conclusion of the services the Territorial band, stationed in a shady nook on the lawn, played a martial air, and the audience quickly turned their function into a garden party. Bishop and Mrs. Restarick received the congratulations of the congregations on the lawn close to the parish house. The Bishop commented eagerly on the unity and general esprit du corps existing among the congregations.

Mrs. Jordan poured tea, and was assisted by Mrs. Florence Lawrence, Mrs. Walter G. Smith, Mrs. C. L. Rhodes, Mrs. Montague Cooke and Mrs. Kopke. Refreshments were served out-of-doors.

He failed to mention whether the charge that he was a Home Ruler had any truth in it or not and no one asked him. He was applauded enthusiastically by his former subjects.

### KUHIO'S RECEPTION.

Delegate Kuhio was received with applause. He thanked all those present for honoring him by election as delegate, and said that it was due to the votes of Democrats and Home Rulers as well as Republicans. Further he intended to represent the whole people in Washington, not any one party. He hoped that those who did not vote for him would now see their mistake. As for himself he had been a Home Ruler, and gone over to the Republican party where he intended to stay until he died. He advised his hearers also to join the Republican party. He added that he was not a talker but he could work for the people and intended to do so. As for the county act he knew there were some things in it which the people did not like, but these could be remedied.

Everyone knew that the laws now on the statute books were not as they had been passed originally. So with the county act if anything is wrong it can be amended by legislatures still to be elected.

Delegate Kuhio closed with a request that if the people in the audience had anything they wished him to present to Congress, to bring it to him, and he would gladly do as they wished.

### KUMALAE'S REGRETS.

Representative Jonah Kumalae was the next speaker. He said that the native members of the legislature had been accused of not being loyal to the Republican party, but he said he did not mind abuse and insults. This was done for political purposes, and no attention should be paid to what the newspapers said. The acts of the legislature should speak for themselves, and Kumalae predicted that they would be appreciated in the future. Perhaps they had not done just exactly as they should have done, as some measures were sent to the Senate by the House which had not been passed. For instance the law allowing all to practice on lepers without a license had not been passed, for which he was very sorry, as now the natives must still be compelled to go to this "hole of everlasting death." He said he wanted those present to vote for himself and Aylett, and told them not to vote for those with flowery language, but for the "men that will do the right thing by you."

A quintette club furnished music between each address.

## WALL STREET PANIC MAY HAVE TO RUN ITS COURSE

(SPECIAL MAIL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—With the excitement in Wall Street over the collapse of the market, increased concern is felt in Washington over the outlook. There is increased talk about legislative remedies to be applied when Congress meets, although the more conservative view is that Congress can afford no remedy and that the disease must run its course. Secretary Shaw holds that it is not a money famine that lies at the root of the disturbance. In that he is generally upheld by men who have studied conditions.

The big fellows are getting hurt daily with the sagging of values to the extent of even billions of dollars. But it seems to be, as far as banks are concerned, largely a question of collateral, for as the collateral shrinks in value the banks are calling for more payments. That is driving man after man and firm after firm to the wall but thus far the banks have not been impaired. They seem to have plenty of money but those who want the money have to pay a high rate of interest and will have to pay high interest till the demand for money ceases somewhat.

Just now the panicky condition of the Street is not calculated to affect the industrial condition of the country generally. Business was never better and, contrary to the usual happenings on such occasions, the country seems to be paying little attention to the commotion of the great stock trades. Of course they receive little sympathy when they give a cry for help. The small people were shaken out of the market weeks ago. Good crops, good employment for everybody, and good prospects for factories and manufacturers enhance the confidence of the mainland to such a pitch as to make the financial flurry seem only of minor importance. Of course, Congress will consider finance this winter for there is a widespread demand for some changes. But the defects in the law are not likely to cause a tumbling of the industrial fabric.

Midsummer finds the federal capital as cool as a fine October day and with a larger population in town than during any similar period for many a year. A few politicians are coming to town now and then, to transact a little business before the Departments, a trite phrase which often covers errands of far greater interest. But at the present time, when a statesman has that excuse to offer it is pretty certain that he is telling the whole truth for there is little else to bring him here. If the Congressional visitors really have other business it is easily detected for away they travel to Oyster Bay for a conference with President Roosevelt. This generally means an effort to shake the federal plum tree.

### THE POSTOFFICE SCANDALS.

The scandals in the Postoffice Department have attained a quick interest again, with the indictment at New York, of George W. Beavers, late superintendent of the Salaries and Allowances division. There has been a bad muddle in that connection, for the news got out before it was intended, the officials here and in New York preferring that the warrant for Beavers' arrest should be served before the fact of the indictment became public.

Great reluctance now exists at the Department to give out any information touching the investigation. Some weeks ago President Roosevelt issued an order, which was discussed and approved at a cabinet meeting, that much of the publicity given the postal scandals should be cut off, if possible. It was not his intention that the action taken by the department in arresting offenders should be withheld, but he wished to curb all the newspaper comment possible, because of the belief that it was inflaming the public mind. This has become an opportunity for intrigue within the Department, for the Postmaster General, who has talked even more freely than anyone else about the progress of the scandals, is not friendly to First Assistant Postmaster General Wym, who first set the investigation in motion. As Mr. Wynne was many years a newspaper correspondent in this city and is on friendly terms with all the leading correspondents here, an effort has been made to have it appear that Mr. Wynne is really the bureau of information through which much of the information of irregularities leaks out.

But since Mr. Payne went away there has been a surprising dearth of gossip about the scandals, even though Mr. Wynne is the acting Postmaster General. Mr. Payne, of course, is anxious to have the President's order about publicity obeyed to the letter and therefore he had considerable anxiety when he recently departed for his ocean voyage.

For political reasons, if for no other, the Department is highly gratified at the indictment of Mr. Beavers. Criticism was feared if nothing was found to implicate him criminally in the transactions of the Department, for it has been generally recognized that he was one of the ring leaders in the organization that had full swing there for several years. There have been insinuations, entirely unfounded, however, that the Department was shielding him because of relations and associations he had with the New York Republican organization. It may be true that some of the New York members of Congress were in with Mr. Beavers on some of his schemes but if that be true the Department is leaving nothing undone to bring them to justice. It is not the intention to spare anyone. But it is quite as important to bring the trial of the Beavers case to a successful issue.

The search of Beavers' record was a vigorous one and long promised nothing that would warrant prosecution. It is not known here in Washington that the case against him hung fire for ten days and that the inspectors were about to give up in despair when a little clew was found by one of the inspectors, which several other inspectors had gone over again and again without suspecting it. Then the whole case unravelled and the rest was made easy.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

## WOULDN'T GO HOME UNTIL MORNING

Ah Young took Miss Maud Poamakal to a Chinese luau on Nuuanu street last evening. Miss Poamakal is pretty. She had lots of admirers at the luau besides Mr. Ah Young. So Ah Young wanted to go home early. Miss Poamakal didn't. They argued about it while they ate. But still the young lady insisted on remaining. She said she hadn't had enough to eat or drink. Ah Young persisted and Maud insisted. Then the ardent lover lost patience and smashed the fair young lady in the eye. Maud is a buxom maid and has muscle as well as a mind of her own. She hit back. Ah Young also got a black eye. They mixed up in great shape for awhile and Maud was pretty roughly used. She came into the Police Station last night with tears in her eyes. The desk sergeant wasn't sure whether it was due to real overwhelming sorrow, or to the blows that her Chinese lover had inflicted. Anyhow he was moved to compassion and Ah Young was locked up. Later he was released upon bail which his friends gave. But he was too late. Maud had gone with another fellow.

"Practically annihilated." Such is the epitaph on the "ordinary mosquito" at Ismailia, according to a recent report of the Suez Canal Company. The happy result was due to the application of the wellknown methods of mosquito extermination urged by Major Ross. It is further stated in this report of the Canal Company to the Liverpool school of Tropical Medicine, that even the deadly malaria-bearing Anopheles has been attacked with great success. This will be good news, though no surprise, to the vivacious Major Ross, whose sprightly description of "mosquito brigades" moving upon the enemy of mankind must be familiar to many of our readers. What can be done in the tropics can certainly be done in the latitude of New York. One incidental good of the plague of the past three weeks has been the rousing of boards of health and local committees to renewed efforts against the mosquito. Science points the way to his extirpation, and thought and time and money applied to the work are as much called for as in any other form of public sanitation.—The Nation.



## THE WOMAN BADLY LEFT

Her Pseudo Next  
Friend Goes  
to China.

Lai Chee Hing ran away in the steamer Nippon Maru for China on Friday. He left the woman Jung Hing, whom by habeas corpus he had taken from the man claiming to be her husband, to fight alone habeas corpus proceedings against herself by the deprived man for the custody of two babies still on the bottle. The absconding protector, who was also the claiming betrothed, of the woman did not even provide for her expenses as respondent in court.

Mr. Douthitt, notwithstanding, appeared for the woman yesterday morning when Warden Henry, her temporary guardian, sent her before Judge Gear with her babies and her venerable nurse. Counsel for the respondent asked for a continuance of the return day until next Wednesday.

Mr. Humphreys for the purported husband, Jue Gun or Chu Gin, said he had no objections to a continuance so that the respondent "might have time to obtain a new amicus curia." Mr. Douthitt smiled at this reference to the recently developed gratuitous nature of his services in the case.

Judge Gear continued the return day until Friday next, the order for the custody of the woman and children as witnesses remaining in force. They are therefore still boarders at the Territorial prison.

Dame Jung Hing looked several degrees less happy than she did the other day when she was comforted by the attendance of her lover in court.

## CHINESE BRIBER WANTS NEW TRIAL

Tong Kai, the Chinese who was sent to prison for eighteen months for attempting to bribe Deputy Attorney-General Peters to permit a gambling hui to run pakapao games, yesterday sued out a writ of error in the Supreme Court. Error in the trial before Judge De Bolt is alleged on many points. In brief these are as follows:

(1) It does not appear how many grand jurors gave their consideration to the indictment of the plaintiff in error, that is, that there were not more than twenty-three, nor less than twelve.

(2) It does not appear that said grand jurors were "good and lawful men" of the First Judicial Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii.

(3) With the exception of the foreman, it does not appear how many grand jurors found a true bill against the plaintiff in error, that is, that not less than twelve so found.

The fourth error relates to the instructions to the grand jury.

(5) There was no evidence presented to the trial court that the plaintiff in error corruptly promises an executive officer of the Territory of Hawaii a sum of money to influence his acts.

(6) The only relevant evidence presented to the trial jury against the plaintiff was the uncorroborated evidence of a confessed accomplice, then under indictment for the same offense.

(7) The trial court refused to allow an examination of Ah Kum as to his qualifications as a witness.

(8) The trial jury was allowed to consider the testimony of a confessed perjurer, Ah Kum.

Errors are also pointed out in the admission of evidence and in the instructions of Judge De Bolt to the trial jury.

### WINAM SUEB.

Suit has been brought by the Oriental Life Insurance Co. against Winam for the sum of \$2165 alleged to be due on a note. Bishop & Co. and the Bank of Hawaii are named as garnishees.

Lam Wo Sing has brought suit against Moses Puahi, L. K. Puahi and Tam Pong K. to quiet title to a piece of property in Waikiki.

## BECHTEL WILL BE IMMIGRATION MAN

The cable advices which arrived here several days ago stating that F. M. Bechtel was coming to Honolulu to take charge of immigration matters seem to have been correct, although it was thought at first that he was simply a stenographer for the local station. But mail advices received on the Nippon Maru indicate that Bechtel will have entire charge of immigration matters here, superseding J. K. Brown the present local immigration commissioner.

He has formerly been stationed at Washington, and in June received orders from Commissioner General of Immigration Sargent detaching him from duty at Washington, and ordering him to Honolulu to take complete charge of immigration matters and to make use of the subordinate officers here. The transfer of Mr. Bechtel has been approved by Secretary of Commerce Cortelyou. From these facts it looks as though a new office has been created here, and the new man not only supersedes J. K. Brown, but takes immigration affairs out of the hands of the Collector of the Port, under whose charge immigration affairs have been in the past.

J. K. Brown yesterday refused to state whether he had received any advices on the subject or whether he had received any word as to whether he has been superseded or dismissed.

Mr. Bechtel is due to arrive here on the Nippon Maru August 13.

## KING PETER IN TERROR OF HIS ASSASSINATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

BELGRADE, Aug. 9.—King Peter is reported to be terrorized by threats of assassination and has, as a supposed measure of safety, reappointed King Alexander's court marshal. The King's entourage is greatly incensed.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Hooley, the bankrupt promoter, is operating heavily in Canadian mines in his wife's name. There will be an investigation and possibly an arrest.

Hooley, whose enormous financial undertakings went under in a great crash several years ago, has not yet secured his discharge from bankruptcy. When he failed his wife had secured a large amount of property and so far the English courts have been unable to get any of this for Hooley's creditors. In the meantime Hooley and his wife have been living at a fine country mansion in the luxury of millions.

MANILA, Aug. 9.—A battle occurred yesterday between 200 Ladrones and twenty-five men of the Constabulary. Twenty-nine Ladrones were killed and the whole force routed. During the fight the town of Esparraguera took fire and 3000 families were made destitute. Many perished.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 9.—A tornado swept through the suburban coal mining districts yesterday. Hundreds of homes and mining buildings were destroyed and the whole region was desolated. Two persons are known to have been killed and hundreds injured.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—Many of the Finnish nobility and other members of the first families have been expelled from the country because of their opposition to the Czar's ukase compelling Finns to serve in the Russian army.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Two hundred spectators of a ball game were precipitated to the ground yesterday by the collapse of a stand. Four were killed, twelve fatally injured and 150 badly hurt.

## THE CAPITOL BUILDING TOOK FIRE YESTERDAY

But for the timely discovery of a blaze before it had made much headway the old palace might be in ruins today. About four o'clock yesterday afternoon the native watchman discovered smoke issuing from between the cracks of the small closet under the stairway leading to the second floor of the capitol building. This place is used for the storage of mop rags, scrubbing brushes and other paraphernalia required in cleaning up the building by the caretakers. Hose, waste and such things are also kept here and the little closet, which is only six or seven feet across, is generally kept stuffed pretty full. Yesterday afternoon the janitors left early in the afternoon after cleaning up and locked the place as usual. The watchman goes on duty about four o'clock, after all the offices are emptied.

He discovered the blaze almost as soon as he went on watch yesterday afternoon. After failing to open the locked door he went into the public works office in hopes of finding the keys. No one was there but C. M. White, the chief clerk of the Department of Public Works and he decided not to wait to unlock the closet. Together the watchman and Mr. White then battered down the door. A burst of flame met them. The whole interior of the closet seemed to be on fire. Water was brought hastily in buckets and the flames temporarily checked. Then a small hose was attached to the nearest hydrant and within a short time the last ember of fire had been extinguished. It was then found that the interior woodwork had caught fire from the burning rags and waste. The shelves were burned and the woodwork was badly charred, but otherwise there was no damage. A considerable portion of the waste and hose was destroyed.

Mr. White said last evening that he knew of no way by which the place could have caught fire. The only theory he had was that the Portuguese janitor might have dropped a lighted match in the waste or on the mops, or a cigar might have been carelessly thrown into the closet while the door was open. But for the prompt discovery of the blaze by the watchman, Mr. White thought that the Capitol building might have been seriously damaged. The closet itself was ablaze as well as the woodwork and if the discovery had been made ten minutes later, the fire would have probably burned through to the stairway and at least made necessary some hard work on the part of the Fire Department. As it was, it was not even necessary to call upon Chief Thurston's men.

## A NEW WAY TO GROW SUGAR CANE.

HAVANA, July 28.—A committee of the Planters' Society has made a report on a special mode of growing sugar cane which has been tried here. It consists of planting the cane in rows four yards apart, each plant or group of shoots being three yards from the next, thus allowing the roots and foliage full scope. Only those shoots and pieces of cane which are full grown are cut, the small ones being left to ripen. The committee says that by this means the yield to the acre is enormously increased. It is said that the yield in weight of cane of the piece of land on which the experiment was made was 100 per cent. greater than is obtained by the present method, by which the cane is grown much closer. Further experiments will be made.

## BISHOP WILLIS IS IN HOT WATER AS USUAL

At Odds With the King Who Wants Him to  
Get Out—Willis Threatens Annexation  
of Tonga to Great Britain.

Yardley's clever cartoon prophecy in the Advertiser, depicting a panic among the natives of Tonga caused by Bishop Willis's advent upon the beach, would seem to be in process of fulfillment according to the Right Reverend's own tale of woe now running serially in The Independent, his Honolulu organ.

The Tonga Government is revealing a heart of coldest marble toward the Bishop's missionary endeavor. The people are at least metaphorically taking to the woods at sight of his attenuated stride coming for their spiritual citadels. As for the sects to his lordship noxious insects—the troubles they are giving him are more than can be numbered.

The Bishop's exhibit of the terrors of foreign annexation to the pigmy kingdom, as he does in his jeremiad addressed to his former Honolulu parishioner, Deacon Testa, is too rich for anything as coming from that source with its background of Hawaiian politics.

The reprinting of the narrative is here resumed, the first part having appeared in the Advertiser on Aug. 7:

### THE CHURCH IN TONGA.

It was under these circumstances that, in December, 1901, the appeal to which I have already referred was made to me to come over and help them. Their reply to the advice tendered to them to return to the Free Church was that they would never do so; they would carry on service as best they could in the hope that the Anglican Church would seek them out. To obtain a true estimate of this resolve, let it be considered that other courses were open to them. The Roman Church has a strong organization in the Islands, and the sect of the Seventh day Adventists was on the ground ready to receive them.

I arrived, with Mrs. Willis, at Nukualofa on Saturday, June 21st, and on the following morning found a congregation of nearly 100 persons assembled in a corrugated iron shed, built for making gnatu, the native cloth, large bales of which were stored on the beams. The building was neither lined, coiled, nor floored, except with native mats. There was a large table at one end, at which the officiant stood. Except for his surplice, there were no outward signs to indicate that the worship would be conducted according to the order of the Church of England. But the manner in which the Morning Prayer was conducted was surprising. At the proper time the whole congregation knelt upon their knees; the responses and canticles were known by heart, so that, although there was a paucity of books, this circumstance did not diminish the volume of sound. All the choral portions of the service were sung, Miss Baker having been very diligent in teaching chants for the Venite, Te Deum, and other canticles. The Tongans are a very musical people; they have a simple tonic-sol-fa system of their own, a system of figures into which they transpose our notation. The music in this form is written on a blackboard, and quickly learnt by the whole congregation.

By the second Sunday I had an altar constructed and set on a raised platform, on which I also placed my chair which I had brought from my chapel at Iolani (no longer needed), together with altar coverings, cross, and candlesticks. An ecclesiastical appearance was thus given to the gnatu shed. I was fortunate in having a young chief who could speak English very fluently as interpreter, so that I was able to make it clear at once that none could be considered members of the Anglican branch of the Church until, after making the required promises, they had been duly received into the Church and signed with the sign of the cross; after which they would require in due course, to be confirmed, and be admitted to the Holy Communion.

It was not only in Nukualofa, but in Vavau and Haabai also, my coming had been watched for, and at both of these ports, when it was learnt that I was on board, representatives of the congregations in these places took passage by the steamer to meet me in Nukualofa.

My first work before the steamer returned from Auckland for the ports above-mentioned was to receive into the Church and confirm those to whom I intended to give authority to act as Lay-readers. The names of those who hold my license as Readers are as follows: In Nukualofa, Tevita (David) Uia and Felipe (Philip) Vea; in Haabai, Talalasi (Darius) Tulimafua; in Moua-one, an island in the Haabai group, 12 miles east of Lifuka, Usala Kanavaka; in Labe, an island in the Vavau group, Silivenui Lavulavu. Services are also held in Foua, an island adjoining Lifuka in the Haabai group, and in Mui in Tongatabu. For these two stations Readers are not yet licensed. In each of these six stations I have received every member of the congregation into the Church, and have held confirmations in Nukualofa and Labe. The newly-confirmed in Nukualofa made their First Communion on Christmas day.

But it must not be supposed that the work is not meeting with opposition. On the contrary, a very strong effort has been made, and still continues, to prevent the Anglican Church from taking root in Tonga. While on the one hand this antagonism is putting to the test the sincerity and earnestness of those who invited me here, on the other it deters many from joining us who would otherwise do so.

### THE KING HOSTILE.

The King and his Prime Minister are determined not to grant any sites to the Church of England. Land cannot be bought in Tonga, nor can a native lease his allotment to a foreigner. But the laws of Tonga, which secure on paper full religious liberty to the people, enact that any religious body



having thirty adult members in any township is entitled to a piece of land from the Government on which to build its place of worship. Further, under the favored nation clause of the treaty with Great Britain, I am entitled to all the Concessions that have been made to the French bishop as a citizen of the French Republic. The Tongan Government however has, apparently, no sense of the obligation of law and treaties. In reply to my request for a suitable site, the offer was made me of a piece of land outside the town, in the bush! This kind of dealing is thought very clever by the foolish King and his Premier. It is all of a piece with their actions in other matters. A request from the British residents for a site on which to erect a Queen Victoria Memorial Hall has been treated in precisely the same way. It is sad to see this last independent Kingdom in the Pacific bringing upon itself the inevitable end through the contempt on the part of the King and his Premier for the first principles of good government.

Other measures that have been adopted to throw obstacles in my path are pretty in the extreme. When I visited Vavau it was arranged that I should be entertained by the Postmaster an Englishman whom I had known in the Hawaiian Islands. The Tongan government furnishes him with a house as part of his salary. The steamer arrived there shortly after midnight. At 2 a. m., whilst busy with his mail, the Governor of Vavau came to him with a message from the King. "Tell Mr. B.—to remember that the house he is in is not his own," which, put into plain English, meant "If you entertain the Bishop, expect to be dismissed from the Post-office." So I found lodgings elsewhere.

In the same spirit His Majesty has endeavored to deprive me of my interpreter. The young chief of whom I have spoken, who was so useful to me when I arrived, is the heir to considerable property. He has been indirectly warned that unless he keeps away from me the inheritance will pass to a younger brother. Under the constitution the King has no such power, as far as I can learn. But that is nothing. Natives have no redress if wronged by the unconstitutional proceedings of the King. Spies are employed to report if he comes near me, or attends church. This is the religious liberty secured by the constitution.

Happily, I have made such progress with the language that this device has not caused me much inconvenience. All I require now is to get my translations read over by a good Tongan scholar before sending them to Auckland to be printed. A fortnight ago I sent off the Communion Office, and by next mail the Collects will follow. I found Dr. Baker's translations complete, and requiring careful revision. In the Nicene Creed there was the equivalent of "homologous," instead of "homologous." So incapable are the sects of teaching the nations the true faith of the Church.

This brief sketch, which I must now bring to a close, will, I trust, make it clear to all who read it that a work has been begun which the opposition it meets with only serves to strengthen. If it were not that many are for the present deterred from joining, the movement might have been uncontrollable, and there would have been danger of many features brought in from Wesleyanism in its Pacific development.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION

Republicans of Hawaii  
Not Likely to Have  
Six Delegates.

Senator C. L. Crabbe, chairman of the Republican Territorial Executive Committee, some time ago wrote to Senator Mark Hanna, chairman of the Republican National Committee, inquiring as to the probable representation of Hawaii at the National Convention of 1904. The occasion was an idea that had become current here to the effect that Hawaii would have six delegates under a reapportionment instead of two as heretofore.

C. R. Buckland wrote on the same subject about the same time as Mr. Crabbe, but to Elmer Dover, secretary to Senator Hanna, and by last mail a reply from Mr. Dover was received. It mentions the receipt of Mr. Crabbe's letter in Senator Hanna's mail and then has the following to say on the question propounded:

"The Senator is away on his summer vacation and will reply upon his return, which I fear may be too late for your purpose. I think, however, that I can tell you about what he would say. The number of delegates from Hawaii to the next National Convention will not be fixed until the National Committee meets and issues a call for the Convention. This would be next December or January. I do not believe, however, that there will be any change in the apportionment of the last Convention. Of course, no one can tell positively, as the subject will undoubtedly be one for discussion when the Committee meets."

## WILL LOOK INTO SUGAR INDUSTRY

P. D. Middlekauff, a wealthy citizen of Chicago, is in the city with his family on a tour of the world. He is interested in a Mexican sugar plantation and while here intends to study our modern methods of cultivation and grinding which may later be put to use by the Mexican company of which Mr. Middlekauff is a director.

"We are on a tour of the world, my wife, son and daughter and myself, which will extend over two years. My two children will stop when we reach Berlin where they are to attend school. We will visit Japan, China, the Philippines, Egypt, Germany and Italy."

"Yes, I will visit the sugar plantations in Hawaii and look into methods and machinery. I am interested in a large sugar plantation in Mexico; your island which is so prominent in the sugar industry is naturally to find the best methods of cultivation and modern machinery and of extracting the sugar from the cane. I intend to visit the plantations on this island before we leave."

"We will be gone two years on our tour of the world. In Chicago everything appears prosperous. The labor troubles were practically settled when we left about six weeks ago."

The Middlekauffs expect to leave on the Siberia next week.

## DEATH OF PROMINENT CIVIL ENGINEER

George F. Allardt died at his residence in Oakland, Cal., July 27th, aged 79 years. Mr. Allardt came to California from Cleveland, Ohio, in 1858. He was a very active member of his profession, a man who loved his work.

In 1865 his plan for a sea wall was adopted by the Harbor Commissioners in San Francisco. He was chief engineer for the California Tide Land Commission. He was expert engineer for the Sacramento valley farmers in the litigation which finally stopped the running of the mining debris into the rivers. He was employed in the first investigations made by the city of San Francisco for obtaining a water supply, and he was prominently connected with many public works on the Pacific Coast.

In 1889 Messrs. Allardt and Schuyler made a report to Mr. B. F. Dillingham on water supply for irrigation which led to the remarkable development of the possibilities which Mr. Dillingham had recognized in the arid lands of Oahu. Later Mr. Allardt made reports to the Minister of the Interior on the increase of power for the electric light plant in Nuanuanu, on a sewer system for Honolulu and on the proper method of opening a channel across the Honolulu harbor bar. The dredging of this channel was done in accordance with his plan.

Mr. Allardt was a brother-in-law of C. H. Kluegel. He was a member of Oakland Lodge No. 188, F. & A. M.

becoming stamped on the infant church before its members could be instructed in a better way. As it is, opportunity is given for the leaders to become acquainted with the system of the Church, and for myself to get hold of the language, and complete translations of the services for the press.

### ALREADY HARD UP.

At the same time it will be evident that the opposition increases the strain on finances, as well as on patience, so that, as I stated at the beginning, I need some help in holding the position, and carrying out what is required. A special fund of £400, or even £200, a year would go far in enabling me to meet all necessary expenses, and to obtain the much-needed help of clergy. Two Priests have written to me offering their services, one from New Zealand, the other from the United States.



## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

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## FIAT JUSTITIA.

A wise, learned and incorruptible judiciary and an instructed and faithful bar are an impenetrable defense to personal liberty and to social order. It is the distinct perception of this truth that has induced the American people to submit to constitutional and statutory limitations upon their sovereignty. All men fit for citizenship realize that justice is the cohesive element in civilization. Therefore they submit cheerfully to the usual pressure of the law, upon which they also rely for their own protection.

Theory and practice, however, are often widely dissimilar. In our own country trained, balanced and independent judicial minds, steered by educated consciences, are frequent, but not common. It is hard to define what a perfect judge is. In both parts of the Bible, there are no denunciations so bitter as those against unjust and dishonest judges. In our own days, in various forms, it has been frequently said by great thinkers that, if the administration of the law is equal and pure, rottenness in other branches of the government can almost be tolerated. What is meant is that the courts have the power to extirpate political rascality.

The ideals and standards of the American judiciary in the public mind, though unexpressed in mere trappings and ceremony, are probably the highest in the world. Reverence for the law has survived much treachery to its mandates. Examples of subservience to selfish or demoralizing influences have been regarded as exceptions to a general rule. Confidence in the maintenance, even in the face of occasional sinister appearances.

Human nature is variable and prone to elasticity, and judges do not cease to be men. Nevertheless they must submit to more searching criticism than those whose responsibilities are lower. There are very few judicial officers who will accept bribes. This is a coarse and unfrequent mark of corruption, which is so clear that it is usually discerned. But there are innumerable ways in which judicial independence and probity may be stained, many of which, though they can be conjectured, are beyond actual detection. Inordinate affection for particular attorneys is one mode of diverting business that is most dangerous. Still more subtle, and even more injurious, is the secret determination of a judge to promote a special interest or a particular faction. Without a word, without even a look, that could be used as impeaching evidence, it is possible, though very unusual, for a judicial officer to be unjust to the core. By the very tone of his voice in charging a jury or in addressing counsel, he may affect a decision.

A judge should be above all suspicion of wavering from the law and from the case before him. The best guarantee is character. There have been and there are men on the bench, whom the vilest partisan or pettifogger never doubted. Hale, Mansfield, Eldon, Marshall, Kent are illustrations of world wide fame. In California, a decision by Judge Norton or Judge Temple was instantly accepted, and while Judge Beatty was paying no attention to any thing except working on records, all the underground partisans in the State could not deprive him of a nomination or an election. There are nearer examples, to which it might be indelicate to refer.

A sound bench requires the support of a sound bar. An honest lawyer will not accept an invitation to wreck an estate and divide the plunder. He will not manufacture testimony in his own office or anywhere else. He will treat witnesses with respect and, even though indulged, will not debase courts of justice with foul language. A good lawyer must necessarily be a gentleman, under all conditions. He will honor the courts by honoring himself and his profession. He may be, and he ought to be, vigorous, strong, determined, as well as studious and, as the Vermonters say, "judgmental." But his demeanor, his manner, his language, his character, will all comport with a clean heart and a cultivated mind. He will never lower his own dignity or degrade himself and his profession by coarse personalities or by tricky methods. He will be truthful, manly, broad, an elevating influence in the community.

Such a bench and a bar as have been thus sketched are an inspiration to civilization itself. In this Territory, there is much to commend, but there may be also much to deprecate. The result of pending investigations is awaited with hope and confidence that our local standards will correspond with American ideals.

A vigorous mosquito campaign cannot be started too soon. Few men would refuse to subscribe liberally to be rid of the insects.

The affliction which has come to Captain and Mrs. Whiting in the prostration of the latter by smallpox, will draw general sympathy from this community where both have many ties.

In good time, unless Japan prevents, the whole of Korea will be annexed to the 200 acres which Russia has leased on the Yalu river.

The last Macedonian uprising was set for April Fool's day. It might be well to stick to that date.

## TOURISTS AND VICE.

The Advertiser, as a result of some observation in the principal tourist resorts of the coast, does not agree with the conclusions of Mr. Woods, the eminent San Francisco lawyer, who, writing in the Chronicle of his visit to Honolulu, says:

Honolulu is a tourist town, and should, as such, afford the tourist some opportunity to spend his money and have a time according to his taste, and yet a more dismal and forbidding place for the tourist on pleasure bent it is hard to find. The saloons close at 12 o'clock sharp, and from 12 o'clock Saturday night until Monday morning the town is dead. The tenderloin is an unknown quantity. The seductive games of chance are strictly prohibited, and there is no such thing as police protection. In brief, the festive tourist has afforded him the sea and the church, in one of which he can swim and in the other hear his sins denounced. Outside of these two he is absolutely without opportunity to enjoy himself according to his bent. These things have destroyed, and will continue to destroy, all the chances which Honolulu naturally has as a tourist resort.

It is altogether out of reason to ask a man to take a sea voyage of 2000 miles merely for the purposes of taking a swim in the Pacific ocean and of going to church. The ordinary, everyday man of the world must be allured by other charms. He must be made to understand that in taking such a voyage he will find a town where he is free to do as he pleases and enjoy himself after the manner of his own inclinations; and while it may be admitted that he is not seeking the highest plane of morality, yet, as a free agent, he will avoid the place where he cannot be allowed to sin as to him seems fit.

These are not especially creditable sentiments, but they probably represent the San Francisco idea of what a tourist town should be; also the idea of Tombstone, Arizona, Cripple Creek, Col., and Nome City, Alaska. But if Mr. Woods travels much in his own State he will find, as at the tourist resorts in Southern California, that the Eastern idea of decency and propriety is very much in evidence. In Pasadena, for example, he will find thousands of satisfied tourists but will look in vain for an open saloon on any day of the week, and in Los Angeles and San Diego he will find a Sunday law which is enforced about as the Sunday law is here.

The average Eastern tourist, whose presence we all desire, has very little sympathy with the roystering gold-miner-of-49 idea of public and private enjoyment. He is not illiberal; he does not insist that all wheels shall stop turning and all bands cease playing on Sunday, but he can get along very comfortably without Sunday dram shops, horse-races and everyday resorts of infamy. Such people, who pass most satisfactory winters at Pasadena, at Coronado Beach—where there is but one bar, and that one closed on Sunday—and no questionable resorts whatever—would certainly find Honolulu to their taste. A hundred thousand of them saw Pasadena last winter; probably 60,000 saw Coronado Beach. The same promises to be true next season, and for indefinite seasons to come. Of the Eastern people who spend their winters on the coast the majority are respectable and conservative; the other kind can be well done without, there is no question.

There is too high a price to pay even for tourists; and anything calculated to make Honolulu a bad place in which to maintain a righteous standard of family life and to bring up wholesome children, is to be deprecated on grounds of self-interest.

## THE KALIHI DETENTION CAMP.

Mr. Schnack's inquiry as to why the Kalihi camp is maintained gets answer as follows:

The Government feels that the camp may be needed again for its original purpose and in the meantime does not object to getting rentals from it.

The objections to this policy are three fold: One is that the camp is more likely to become a center of sickness than a refuge from it; (2) the Government has no moral right to go into the lodging house business as a competitor of those who pay it taxes and license fees for the same privilege; (3) the camp is, as Mr. Schnack points out, a colonizing place for corrupt and ignorant voters. As such it finds its chief political favor among Home Rulers.

The conclusion of the whole matter is that the camp should be closed to admit of cleanliness and good order, any possible necessity for its use as a detention depot.

## GENERAL MILES.

After today General Miles will be free to express himself on all public questions and it may easily be that he intends to become a political storm center. He is a man with a grievance for which the only redress is votes. If he could help overturn President Roosevelt's administration that would be a way of getting even; if he could become President himself his rival would be a Roman triumph over all his rivals.

As a Democrat and a distinguished man, General Miles has been mentioned by those nearest to him as a desirable candidate for the Presidency next year. It cannot be said, however, that the Democracy has shown much enthusiasm for him. The experience of that party with gold lace has not been propitious. General McClellan was not a winner in 1864 nor General Hancock in 1880, and both of these officers were vastly more popular than Miles. The latter does not get close to the people; "grand, gloomy and peculiar," he has a place by himself, but it is not a place to which voters—especially labor voters—who remember his armed support of a Federal injunction against the Chicago strikers—are likely to flock.

But if the Democracy is not desirous of making General Miles its standard-bearer, it will be glad to hear all he has to say against the Republicans. He will get all the chance he wants to go on the stump and to appear in print. No doubt the chance will be his, if he chooses, to cut a great figure in the Democratic hustings.

## FORESTRY RENAISSANCE.

Probably it is correct to say that the earliest commercial resource of Hawaii under civilization was its forest wealth. It is now history the way in which that wealth was squandered in the sandal-wood trade. Until a score of years ago no systematic effort was made at reforestation, while before and since that turning point enemies overt and covert joined forces in preventing forest growth to the extent that nature, unhampered, might have effected. The comparative indifference to the extinction of commerce in Hawaiian forest products which until lately has prevailed, in both public and private consideration, is not hard to account for. First, the piling times of prosperity incident to the market for agricultural produce opened up suddenly in California, on the gold discovery in 1849, and to the extensive whale fleet traffic that took its focus in these islands, seem to have obliterated all regret for the sandal-wood trade as well as for the almost total denudation of its source. Next, when California became able to feed itself and the whaling traffic passed away, there had sprung up the nucleus of a profitable sugar industry which was destined under American reciprocity to overshadow in importance even the dreams of prosperity from a possible return of anything akin to the departed resources.

Gradually, in these latter years, the cause of diversified industries has been making headway. Coincident with this and part of it must be regarded the increasing interest in forestry. Just now through Federal aid and co-operation the efforts of a few successive governments of Hawaii at systematic reforestation of hitherto barren places and reforestation of tracts whose former growth of trees fire and other destructive agents have laid bare are becoming of great promise. There are few countries in the world where the rewards of tree-planting are returned to the tree-planter so quickly as here. The old story of the benevolent grand-sire who planted an orchard for his posterity has no point in this country. One may establish a home upon a bare lot in Honolulu and within three to five years have his table supplied with many kinds of fruit from trees planted after his house was built. Hardwood suitable for manufacturing purposes matures almost as rapidly, while trees fit mostly for fuel develop branches so fast that it is not necessary to cut down the trunk for obtaining the fuel—the trimmings of a few trees being enough to keep a family cookstove going.

It is hardly necessary to advocate, for the benefit of the gentlemen composing the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, the importance of giving a large share of attention to the propagation and improvement of fruit trees of those varieties that have proved an easy success in raising here, in addition to the introducing of kinds of known desirability and commercial value from abroad. Neither are those gentlemen likely to overlook the merits of Hawaii's indigenous woods suitable for cabinet-making and house-finishing purposes—such as the sandal-wood, the koa and kou trees. The day will probably come when manufacturing power will be developed as cheaply here as anywhere else, and with our soil producing such splendid raw material as the woods mentioned the export of Hawaii's forest products, in the future, should mainly consist of manufactured articles. Such a trade would be incomparably more lucrative than the oldtime export of sandal-wood, withal having the wasteful element of that traffic obliterated.

## INJUSTICE TO IRELAND

The Irish bill, which had such a fair passage in the House of Commons, has met a rough sea in the House of Lords. The result is not unexpected. Of Bourbons who learn nothing and forget nothing, there are no finer examples than the peers of Great Britain. Quite out of touch with the generous sentiments of the people, living in an atmosphere of rarefied exclusiveness all their own, the antithesis rather than the corollary of the Englishmen of the other House, they are incapable of yielding any privilege, however wrongful or impolitic to hold, which has been enjoyed by their class. Every political advance made by Englishmen for hundreds of years has found its chief obstacles in the House of Lords; and the economic progress of the country has not derived much acceleration there. But for English reverence for precedent such an anachronism as the upper House would have been extinguished during the Nineteenth century or else the membership would have been made elective, somewhat like that of the Senate of the United States.

Should the bill be finally defeated or emasculated, the effect upon Ireland would be weakening to Great Britain. The conciliation of Ireland is an essay in high politics. Let Great Britain find itself in a life and death struggle with some great power and the position of Ireland would become highly important. It would determine whether the United Kingdom could present an undivided front to the enemy or whether it would be compelled to undergo a domestic struggle at the same time. An Ireland in revolt at a critical moment would be a serious matter for England, hence the wisdom of treating the "most distressful country" in a spirit of absolute fair play.

Such good Republicans as Representatives Aylett and Kumalae, appear to believe that the County Act is in need of their apologies. At the Kalihi meeting Friday evening both of these legislative leaders made remarks derogatory of the County Act, which was framed by the Republican Commission, and made into law by Republican votes, their own included. Now they are furnishing Home Rule campaign material by their apologies for what is put forth as the principal work of the Republican party.

At Pearl Harbor, something about the culture of frogs for the market on Hawaii, and an exceptionally good budget of cablegrams, commercial, court and society news, local gleanings and miscellany. If there are any who did not see the Sunday paper they missed a treat.

## WORK FOR THE DELEGATE.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole is showing a wise curiosity as to what the representative men of the islands want him to do for Hawaii in Congress. In view of this there is one matter the Advertiser wishes to call to his notice on behalf of the agricultural interests of Oahu and through him reach the War Department, the preferences of which in the matter Congress would naturally consult.

Soon after annexation the Federal government took, as a military hospital reservation, some 14,000 acres of the choicest farming land on Oahu situated fifteen or twenty miles from Honolulu. The idea was that regiments of sick men would return from the Philippines and find in the cool air of Oahu's uplands a place to convalesce before going to the harsher climates of the mainland.

The land, not under lease, has never been put to such use or any other. As things turned out it was not needed by the Army medical corps nor is it likely to be. It is too remote from the defensive system of Honolulu and Pearl Harbor to be of much value as a permanent camp, a fact the War Department has recognized by seeking a site nearer town. Hence these 14,000 acres or such large part of them as are not under lease to graziers lie idle, growing up into a lantana jungle.

At the time the tract was taken by the Federal Government, a practical farmer, Byron O. Clark, was ready to colonize it with tillers of the soil. It was his plan to build it up as he and others did the contiguous property of Wahiawa. Had he been let alone, from sixty to one hundred American families might now be domiciled on the reservation, supporting themselves and adding to the food resources of the island—resources which the garrisons of the future will need, in the event of a blockade, far more than they will the title to occupy the land as a resting place.

If the military tract was now in the hands of the Territory it would, we do not doubt, be offered to white colonizers with the result that these islands would the more develop, as the President desires, "along traditional American lines." The military system would benefit by the fact because, as Oahu agriculture stands, it does not produce enough food products to enable the population to hold out against a blockade for three weeks. As an auxiliary to defence the small farmer is indispensable.

The Advertiser believes that if the new Delegate will present these facts and conclusions to the War Department and to the proper committees of Congress he will get the 14,000 acre tract back and make a ten-strike for himself and the people.

The Nation strikes at a fair mark in the following editorial paragraph:

"General Wood's promotion by the President to be major-general will have a very bad effect upon the discipline of the army. The question is not so much of the means by which General Wood attained his present rank, as of his military fitness for the higher one to which he is now designated. When President McKinley made him a brigadier, the army felt that it was a case of favoritism. His promotion to be major-general by Roosevelt will be considered by the best men in the army as a slight put upon discipline and military capacity. In the course of a few years, the courage to pass him by, Gen. Wood—an army surgeon—will become the head of the army. With him will be associated, as senior major-generals, those heroes of many a hard-fought interview, Fred Grant and Funston."

To legislators like Kumalae and Aylett it doesn't make much difference what the United States Attorney-General may decide as to a legislator's right to hold other office during the term for which he is elected. They have already announced their willingness to become supervisors at a salary of fifty dollars per month and what may be picked up on the side.

The Maui News feels a just pride in the work it has done for diversified industries. So does Side-Lights, the magazine which carries that part of the white man's burden in Hilo. Both these publications, undeterred by the ridicule of those who have not studied the farming question, have worked steadily for the increase of small agriculture in these islands. Their share in creating the interest now aroused and so widely prevalent is cordially admitted by their fellow-worker, the Advertiser.

Working the old excuse that the political colonists at Kalihi camp are "poor people who were burnt out in the fire of 1900," will hardly impress anybody now that the fire claims have been paid. The campers are, or should be, better off than they ever were before with three and a half years of next-to-free lodging to their credit and fire claims money besides. It is time for them to move on.

Nothing but good can come of the visit to Hawaii of the members of the new general staff of the army. Upon that body now devolves the duty of preparing the plan of defense for Hawaii, or of accepting the one already offered. The more knowledge its members have of conditions in the islands the better prepared will they be to say how they shall be met.

Hawaii's delegates to the Trans-Mississippi Congress which meets at Seattle next week might get through a resolution favoring a bounty on coffee and large appropriations for Pearl Harbor improvements. Both subjects should appeal to the delegates in that body.

The spectacle of a District Magistrate yelling "Judas!" at the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and having to be ejected by a bailiff, must have been instructive to the appointing power.

Davis can't join his own Lawyer's Society now.

## LOCAL BREVITIES

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Will M. Templeton has been on the sick list for several days.

Colin Campbell, English but naturalized, has been admitted to practice in the lower courts.

No. 2 of Theresa's paper was due yesterday but it could not be found in the bookstores or on the streets.

Superintendent Cooper left for the Koolau side of this island at noon yesterday in company with Mr. Steward.

Another candidate for the vacant district magistracy's seat has appeared in the person of J. A. Matthewman, attorney.

Governor Dole has expressed himself as being disposed to ignore the "impeachment" of the Attorney-General by Geo. A. Davis.

Mrs. Atong yesterday received a cablegram from Captain Whiting, her son-in-law, denying the news cable report that Mrs. Whiting was afflicted with smallpox.

Mrs. Samuel Parker wishes the Advertiser to say that the story, derived from the police, that the missing blue diamond belonged to the first Mrs. Parker, was an error. The jewel belonged to the present Mrs. Parker and has not yet been found.

(From Monday's daily.)

E. R. Stackable returned from Kauai on the W. G. Hall yesterday.

There may be a disbarment ruling by the Supreme Court today. That was the intention of the court when it adjourned Friday until three o'clock this afternoon.

There was another meeting of the stockholders of the Hilo-Kohala railroad Saturday afternoon. There are still a few changes to be made in the legal papers but it is the expectation that the final arrangements will be completed at a meeting this evening. Philip Peck arrived from Hilo Saturday to attend the meeting.

Nearly \$800,000 worth of the Kalakaua silver has been redeemed and sent to the mint by the First National Bank. The remainder is coming in very slowly and it is doubtful if more than another \$100,000 worth is offered for redemption. The dimes are out of circulation and many of the quarters have gone into the making of belts and other pieces of jewelry. The half dollars and dollars have also been used as belt buckles and much of the silver was taken away by tourists.

F. D. Walker has started his Palmyra Exploitation Co. to find the buried gold on Palmyra Island.

Mr. Conter of the United States Experiment Station is to leave today for Hamakua to start his tobacco experiment.

C. P. Iaukea has called a meeting at Waiwala for next Saturday. This is to be the formal launching of Iaukea's boom for sheriff.

W. W. Dimond & Co. have on exhibition a "coconut" pineapple which was sent by Dr. Wright of Kohala. Several pineapples have grown together in a curious manner.

MRS. GEO. DEACON  
DIES SUDDENLY

Mrs. George Deacon died very suddenly at Waiwala of paralysis at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She survived the stroke but half an hour. Her age was sixty years. Mrs. Deacon was wife of the engineer at Waiwala mill, besides whom she leaves two sons, one of whom is on Hawaii. Mrs. C. C. Kennedy of Hilo and Mrs. Axtell are sisters and Henry Deacon, manager of Pepeekeo, is a brother of the bereaved husband.

The funeral party will come to town in the afternoon train today and the burial will take place immediately in Waiwala cemetery. Rev. Canon A. Mackintosh will conduct a brief service at the grave.

MYSTERIOUS CASE  
ON RAPID TRANSIT

Charles Wilson, a conductor on the Rapid Transit line, was injured in a very mysterious manner yesterday at Kapiolani Park. His car was going along the park road at a lively rate of speed, when the motorman heard a scream from the only passenger in the car—an old native woman. He immediately put on the brakes. The conductor was not on the car and when it was backed up he was found lying at the side of the track some distance back. His head was badly bruised but he was not unconscious.

Mr. Wilson was unable to say how the accident happened, excepting that he seemed dazed before he fell. It was thought that he may have been affected by the heat.

The injured man was taken to the Queen's Hospital. Last night he was reported to be doing very well. His scalp is cut and he is bruised about the body.

The Campbell heirs need not bother about Davis now; that incubus is off their necks. Emma Spreckels-Watson will also need a new attorney.

It is announced that Curtis Iaukea will soon show his fine collection of spotted and stained skirts in a Home Rule loan exhibition.

Apologies of a citizens' movement is a sound thing to wait a little and see what comes of the Republican operations.

The mosquito must go that the tourist may come.

## Jid as the Pyramids

And as little changed by the ages, is Scrofula, than which no disease, save Consumption, is responsible for a larger mortality, and Consumption is its outgrowth.

It affects the glands, the mucous membranes, tissues and bones; causes bunches in the neck, catarrhal troubles, rickets, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, cutaneous eruptions, etc.

"I suffered from scrofula, the disease affecting the glands of my neck. I did everything I was told to do to eradicate it, but without success. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the swelling in my neck entirely disappeared and my skin resumed a smooth, healthy appearance. The cure was complete." Miss ASHA MITCHELL, 915 Scott St., Covington, Ky.

Hood's Sarsaparilla  
and Pills

Thoroughly eradicate scrofula and build up the system that has suffered from it.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 10, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ask.
MERCANTILE				
J. Brower & Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	800
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50	.....	.....
SUGAR				
Am.	5,000,000	30	21 1/4	21 1/2
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	235
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,812,750	100	.....	.....
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	22	.....
Honolulu	750,000	100	.....	105
Honolulu	2,000,000	30	12	15
Honolulu	500,000	100	.....	.....
Kilauea	500,000	25	.....	22
Maui Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50	9 1/2	12
Kilauea	100,000	100	.....	180
Koloa	500,000	100	.....	185
Maui Sugar Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	100	.....	180
Maui Sugar Co.	1,500,000	100	95	140
Onomaea	1,000,000	20	23	.....
Onomaea	500,000	20	.....	10
Olaia Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	30	9	10
Olaia	150,000	100	.....	9
Olaia	150,000	100	.....	9
Mauihan Sugar Plant.	5,000,000	50	.....	250
Mauihan	500,000	100	.....	170
Pala	750,000	100	.....	180
Papa	750,000	100	.....	180
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	.....	170
Waiakula	4,500,000	100	47	50
Waiakula Agr. Co.	700,000	100	.....	800
Waiakula	352,500	100	.....	100
STEAMSHIP CO'S				
Wildor S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	115
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	800,000	10	110	.....
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	.....	10
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. Ltd.	1,000,000	100	77	10
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. Ltd.	150,000	10	6	.....
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10	.....	62
C. & T. Co.	4,000,000	100	.....	10
Hilo R. R. Co.	50,000	20	17	20
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	97 1/2
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	.....	.....	.....	105
5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	103
5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	104
O. R. & L. Co.	.....	.....	.....	100
Osaka P. N. S. Co.	.....	.....	.....	100
Osaka P. N. S. Co.	.....	.....	.....	100
Waiakula Agr. Co. 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	10
Kilauea S. S. Co.	.....	.....	.....	10
Pioneer Mill Co.	.....	.....	.....	10



# KILAUEA CRATER IS STILL SMOKING

**Landslide Did Not Entirely Choke Up the Volcano as at First Reported—Fire Also in Old Crater.**

Kilauea is still smoking. The famous old crater on Hawaii is not a dead crater as reported in the Hilo papers. Tourists who made a visit to the crater on Thursday afternoon and returned on the Kinau Saturday, say that Kilauea is still in good working order, and that the landslide did not nearly so effective in choking up the throat of the volcano as has been reported.

Mr. and Mrs. William Renwick of Southern California were in a party that visited the crater Thursday afternoon. With them were a number of island people.

"Kilauea is still smoking," said Mr. Renwick at the Hawaiian Hotel yesterday. "We visited the volcano on Thursday afternoon which was after the volcano was reported to have been choked up, and smoke was rising in great volumes. I believe though that for a while after the landslide, that the hole must have been choked up. It isn't now by any means. The smoke appears to be coming from one corner of the crater, where we were told it has always been the heaviest. The stone and lava that fell extended only to about one half the width of the crater, and fell where there had never been either fire or smoke. The guide told us that fire could still be seen on the other side but we didn't make the trip. The smoke is from the place where the fire always was heaviest. The smoke lifted once and we could see down in the crater where the rock had fallen.

"It is just as hot as ever about the old volcano. We were down in Madam Pele's kitchen and nearly roasted. There seems to have been no diminution of either the heat or fire. Sticks and cards were charred as quickly as before the landslide, and I don't believe that it made much difference in the volcano."

The Hilo Tribune's story in regard to the landslide is as follows: The crater of Kilauea is now a dead hole. The bottom is covered with thousands of tons of rock and pulverized lava. The dense clouds of smoke and steam rise no more from the bottomless throat of Halemauau.

A big rock slide from the Puna side last Saturday did the work. For a distance of 500 feet along the rim at the surface a section six or eight feet thick caved in and tumbled down the 1000 foot walls, with a roar that was heard three miles away. The throat of the volcano was choked with the debris. The depths of the big crater are now as visible as the dead bottom of Kilauea-Iki. The lava house, which was a shelter to visitors on the Puna side, now stands sheer on the edge of the great hole. One corner projects over the chasm and the edifice is ready to crumble.

Almost coincident with the rock slide, there were seen on the summit of Mauna Loa, over the caverns of Mokuawewe, three or four funnel shaped columns of smoke or steam. This at once gave rise to the theory that, with Kilauea dammed up, the volcanic forces were seeking an outlet further up. This theory has not been borne out however, for the reason that no smoke has been seen on Mauna Loa since Saturday.

Fred Beckley of Humuila Sheep Station was in Hilo yesterday and stated to a Tribune representative that he with other men of the station were up on Mauna Loa Friday night. They slept at the 9000 foot line and in the morning saw the steam or smoke going up from Mauna Loa across the valley. They attributed the sight to the fact that a heavy snow had fallen, and as is usual at such times, the heated lava in the old craters caused the columns of vapor to rise.

## NEWS NOTES FROM LAHAINA TOWN

Preparations are being made for the removal of the Wireless Telegraph Station to the point of land at Uunooa, near the wreck of the steamer Kilauea. It is said that the new pole will be 200 feet in height, so that messages can be easily received from Honolulu direct. As the old pole is only 80 feet high, the superiority of the new arrangement will be seen at a glance.

The new wireless Telegraph pole consists of three sections; and according to the latest accounts, the entire height will be 216 feet. It is expected that the pole will be completed this week. The raising of the longest section of the pole was a difficult matter. It is 110 feet long. It was lashed to the side of the gasoline schooner Eclipse, and was thus transported from Honolulu to Lahaina.

It has been suggested that a wharf might be constructed at this point with comparatively little expense; as deep water is found only a short distance of the shoal.

The dedication of the Chinese Joss house did not take place according to announcement on Monday, as the preparations were not entirely completed on that day.

Mrs. S. D. Heapy was entertained last week at the homes of Mr. F. H. Hayseiden and Mrs. W. Y. Horner. Mrs. Heapy has been appointed superintendent of a public institution in Honolulu.

A fine dramatic performance will soon be given, for the benefit of the Roman Catholic school.

The Hawaiian band came ashore on Friday evening last week, and gave a short concert in the Court house Park.

### Bids For Oceanic Shed.

Bids for the building of the Oceanic shed were opened by Supt. Cooper yesterday as follows:

Fred Harrison .....	\$15,950
H. De Fries .....	14,856
Enterprise Mill .....	12,135
A. Olsen .....	13,955
A. Harrison Mill Co. ....	16,889
Cotton Bros. ....	12,012
L. M. Whitehouse .....	11,975
H. F. Bertelman .....	13,618
Lucas Bros. ....	13,990

## CHINESE HAD TO RETURN THE BABY

An amusing and characteristic incident of oriental type occurred on Maui, last week. A Japanese woman in Kula deserted her husband and infant child and the husband, not feeling able to cope with his increased parental duties, sold the babe for \$30 to a neighboring Chinaman and his wife who had taken a fancy to the little tot. The deserting wife, learning that the babe had been disposed of, summoned the assistance of a number of her countrymen who went to Makena and found the husband just as he was on the point of embarking for Hawaii. He was compelled to return to Kula and tell what he had done with the baby. The party then accompanied him to the home of the Chinese where he was compelled to refund the purchase price of the child who was restored to its rightful mother, to the tearful regret of its new parents.—Maui News.

## DIDN'T SPEND IT FOOLISHLY

Levi Daniel was arrested by Officer Joy yesterday on a charge of larceny in the first degree. A couple of days ago he entered the home of Anna Apua in Kalihi, while a luau was in progress, and took \$116 from a bureau drawer. No one saw him do it, but he seemed to be spending money rather freely and he was taken into custody. With hardly any urging he confessed that he had taken the money.

"Did you spend it on a wahine," Joy asked him.

"No," the prisoner replied. "I did not spend it foolishly. I put it all in clothes and other useful things." Daniel had fifty dollars on his person when arrested. It was returned to Mrs. Apua.

FOR A PAIN in the side or chest there is nothing better than a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and applied to the seat of pain. This same treatment is a sure cure for lame back. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## DISCOURTESY IN SPORT.

The ethics of good sport are slowly being learned in Honolulu but some uncivilized customs yet remain among us, particularly showing themselves in a bad spirit towards strangers who come here to play ball with local teams. On the appearance of such a player the spectators—or rather those of the lowest class—begin to hiss and jeer and otherwise make themselves offensive to a man who should be treated as a guest.

Such an attitude is that of the Yorkshire boor who, seeing a stranger, asked his mate who the fellow might be? Neither knew, so one of them "eaved 'arf a brick at him." But the Yorkshire boor, after all, has some advantage over the Honolulu cad in that the latter knows precisely who his victim is and that he is here to help entertain him with clean sport.

It is greatly to be desired that good players from the mainland should enter our ball games and that our own young men in college should be free to come back, without receiving insult, and show us the latest "wrinkles" in sport. Baseball and football, like everything else, need new blood and new ideas. That a man was not born here does not argue him unworthy of taking part in island sports and teaching us something, though from his public treatment one would suppose that the anti-malilini spirit had attained its worst form on the Oahu diamond.

Where Bishop Willis passes the grass springs up no more. That rugged old devastator of the church is again laying about him with a broadsword and he expects not only to cut down the King and Prime Minister of Tonga but the heretical Wesleyans and other agents of the Adversary in those parts. It is rather diverting, all things considered, to find the former Honolulu Bishop threatening the destruction of Tonga's pseudo-independence at the hands of Great Britain because of personal discourtesies to himself. Here in Hawaii the sovereign could annul the Constitution, summon the lotteries and do all else she pleased without awakening aught in the Bishop's bosom than a fierce protest against annexation as a remedy. But that was American annexation. Perhaps if Great Britain had been the party of the second part, His Lordship, as in Tonga, would have deemed the loss of Hawaiian native autonomy "providential."

The bottom of the Kilauea pit may now be seen, the fire having departed and the vapors ceased to rise. The view into the dead abyss is far more impressive than is that from the edge of the crater when the dimensions of the great sink are shrouded by clouds of steam or smoke. Next to seeing Kilauea in actual eruption one should see it empty and vaporless and hear it responding to the voice with echoes that would have stirred even Dante's morbid fancy. At such times Kilauea, in its majesty, its loneliness and its likeness to what men have imagined of the under world, is one of the most memorable sights the globe we live on yields to mortal eye.

The Macedonian troubles are spreading in a way to bring on war without a declaration on either side. The Porte's refusal, the other day, to withdraw the Turkish troops from Macedonia according to promise, has left the people no recourse but to fight or give up. A kind of guerrilla war has already begun and this is a thing that easily leads to pitched battles. One of the possibilities of war is a general arming in the Balkans against Turkey, with a rekindling of the old anti-Moslem ardor in Greece. Undoubtedly Russia would like to see such a conflagration.

General Young, who took command of the Army yesterday, was a lieutenant colonel at the Presidio in 1897. Major General Davis, in 1900, was an obscure captain in command of a one-company garrison at San Diego. Major General Wood, five or six years ago, was an Army surgeon of low rank. At the same time Brigadier General Funston was a guerrilla volunteer in Cuba under Gomez. The Spanish war was a godsend to the subalterns but it hit some of the commanders pretty hard.

The Rt. Rev. Henry Bond Restarick has been an active working Bishop of his church since a year ago yesterday when he arrived in Honolulu. His journeyings to other islands have enlarged the sphere of Episcopal influence, increased the number of communicants and found work for new clergy. It was predicted at the outset that Bishop Restarick would make himself felt and the year's work shows that the expectations of the church and the public were not raised too high.

Kamehameha the Great's appearance on the battlements of Heaven watching the political doings of the Fifth District in the County campaign was feelingly foretold at the Kalihi meeting. It seems probable that the per-fervid orator was mixed as to localities. The chances are that Kamehameha will stand on a hot rock in the other place and congratulate himself that he hadn't been condemned to live in the Fifth as a taxpayer.

In a search for mosquito breeding places at Hilo, Professor Henshaw found larvae in the ounce of water which the cast-off lid of a blacking box contained, and eggs in bottles that had caught rain. No area of water seems to be too small to aid in perpetuating the mosquito tribes. The most careful vigilance is needed about one's premises to keep their numbers down.

The iron work on the roof of the Capitol, the covering of the band stand and other structural assets of the Territory in the old palace grounds need paint. An outside cleaning of the Judiciary building would do no harm. A general air of shabbiness now pervades the official habitations of Hawaii's government which the outlay of a small sum of money would dispel.

There need be no mystery about the Capitol building fire except such as relates to the familiar fact that rags and waste heaped together in a closet often ignite without help. Spontaneous combustion is what seems to have endangered the old palace yesterday.

VIENNA, Austria, Aug. 10.—The Servians attending the military schools of Austria have been sent home under an agreement entered into by Austria and Russia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Whiting is reported to be making speedy recovery. Physicians state that Mrs. Whiting's illness is due to chickenpox and are at a loss to understand how the smallpox report should have become current.

# GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS INSPECT KAHAIKI SITE

**Today They Will Inspect Fortification Sites Recommended by Board of Engineers.**

Seven officers of the new general staff of the army enroute to the Philippines inspected the proposed site for the military camp at Kahauiki yesterday afternoon. As members of the general staff they are likely to have a good deal to say in the future as to what the plan of fortification of Hawaii will be. In the morning a visit was made to Camp McKinley. Today an interesting program of inspection has been arranged. First, however, in the morning the seven members of the general staff will make an official call upon Governor Dole at the Capitol. This will be at 9:30 o'clock. In the afternoon it is planned to drive over the Paikinspeking the sites of the proposed fortifications on the way. If the time can be spared a visit will also be made to Pearl Harbor, for while the army and general staff naturally has nothing to do with the naval work, yet the members are interested because the navy will play an important part in the plan of defense for Hawaii.

### PROMINENT MEN HERE.

Colonel John B. Kerr is the ranking officer on the Sheridan and of the general staff. He is one of the medal men of the army. While captain of the Sixth Cavalry in 1891 he received a medal for distinguished bravery while in command of a troop in action against hostile Indians in South Dakota. Other members of the staff aboard are also prominent in the army. These are Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. A. Simpson, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry P. McCain, Major Wm. A. Mann, Capt. William W. Gibson, Captain Wm. E. Rivers and Captain Robert E. L. Michie. Captain Rivers was formerly adjutant at the West Point Academy.

### WILL CONTROL IN PHILIPPINES.

These men have been assigned to general staff duty in the Philippines. Their visit to Hawaii is not necessarily official, though their knowledge of conditions here is required if they should happen to be reassigned to duty at Washington. The plan of the general staff is to keep a certain number of its officers on duty in Washington, twenty-three—while others are detailed with the various army departments. These seven men are to supervise the plan of campaign in the Philippines upon their arrival there. Officially Hawaii is not within their jurisdiction—the islands are a part of the Department of California.

The visits of inspection yesterday were made with Captain McK. Williamson, Depot Quartermaster.

"The officers of the general staff aboard the Sheridan are detailed for duty in the Philippines," said one of the staff members yesterday. "We simply stand in the relation to that department that the general staff does to the whole army."

### TOUR OF INSPECTION.

"This morning we visited Camp McKinley and in the afternoon were driven over the site for the new military camp at Kahauiki. Hawaii is not in the Department of the Philippines, but the general staff as a whole has supervision over the work here. I do not believe the members of the general staff here will make any recommendations concerning the fortifications in the islands, though a report will be made if called for. We are simply trying to familiarize ourselves and study the general plan of defense in the islands for future use. Today we will visit the site of the proposed fortifications and possibly will go to Pearl Harbor."

### News Also Asks Credit.

The Advertiser justly claims credit for the long, single-handed fight which it has made in behalf of diversified farming, but evidently the Advertiser regards the efforts of the Maui News in this direction as nil, because ever since the News appeared in February, 1900, it has made one steady, continuous fight for small and diversified industries. It is true though, that the utterances of the Advertiser, as compared with those of News, have been like thunder of a cannon as contrasted with the piff of a pop-gun. However the News has kept steadily popping away, and instead of feeling jealous of the good work accomplished by the Advertiser in this direction, it lifts its hat in respectful admiration for what has been accomplished by its big neighbor. Nothing that the Advertiser has ever done has been of more benefit to the Islands than its advocacy of small farming, and may it continue its good work until our islands are filled with thrifty and industrious small farmers.—Maui News.

Attorney-General Andrews has as yet received no reply to his communication to Attorney-General Knox asking for a ruling in relation to the right of legislators to run for county offices. The request was sent over a month ago and should be forthcoming very soon.

### Civil Service Examinations.

United States Civil Service Examinations are scheduled for dates as indicated below. Further information can be obtained at the Post Office of Mr. Kenake or of Mr. McCoy. Of Professor Alexander of the Geodetic Survey or of Mr. R. C. Stackable or Professor Ingalls at the Custom House.

August 28th, Entomological Draftsman, Salary \$1000.00 per annum.
September 2nd, Pharmacist, Salary not stated. Testing Engineer at \$1200.00 to \$1500.00 per annum.
September 2nd and 3rd, Miscellaneous Computer, Salary not stated.

made if called for. We are simply trying to familiarize ourselves and study the general plan of defense in the islands for future use. Today we will visit the site of the proposed fortifications and possibly will go to Pearl Harbor."

"Plans for the defense of the Island of Oahu were made by a board of engineers some time ago, though when we left Washington no definite action had been taken in regard to these plans. Congress has not appropriated the money for the fortifications, so nothing can be done. The duties of this General Fortifications Board will now fall to the general staff."

### THE GENERAL STAFF.

The general staff of which these seven officers are members is a new thing in the American army. It is patterned after the organization of the German army, and has forty-three members. General Young, who recently succeeded General Miles, will become the first chief of the general staff. The law does not go into effect until August 15th, but the organization has already been completed and the members on board the Sheridan were given an immediate detail to duty in the Philippines, so that they might reach the islands as soon as practicable after the law becomes effective.

Just how much influence these officers of the general staff will have on the military future of Hawaii is shown by a slight reference to the duties of this new board. The head of the corps will be chief of staff to the president. He will act as his adviser and also of the Secretary of War and the chiefs of bureaus in the War Department.

In time of peace the general staff will prepare for war. It will arrange in advance the mass of details having reference to the transportation and mobilization of armies and the establishment of supply depots.

The general staff will also prepare all information desirable for a military commander undertaking a campaign. Its members will be assigned to serve with commanders of troops, to furnish them with information, to help in the preparation of plans and orders and to relieve them of as much labor as possible, in order that the generals may be enabled to devote their attention exclusively to matters of immediate military importance.

The work of the general staff will also include the preparation of maps, the drawing up of schemes for the organization and concentration of troops and the preparation of plans for national defense.

This same general staff is also expected to make complete plans for war with every foreign power, so as to be readily accessible at a moment's notice. Plans for equipping, provisioning and transporting armies in case of war are also to be made.

This governing body will take the place of the General Fortifications Board and will superintend the erection and manning of coast defenses, in which event this visit to Honolulu becomes of greater importance.

## DAVIS GETS OFF THE BENCH AT LAST

George Davis sent his resignation as district magistrate to Governor Dole yesterday afternoon about four o'clock. Secretary Hawes practically stated that it was the resignation of Davis, but after consultation with Governor Dole said that the document would not be given out without the permission of its writer.

Davis did not have much choice in the matter, however, for though the Governor appoints the district magistrates the Supreme Court and Circuit Judges have the power of removal.

Section 1118 of the Civil Laws provides:

"The District Magistrates shall hold office for the term of two years from date of their respective commissions; provided, however, that any District Magistrate may be removed from office for cause by the Supreme Court or by the Circuit Judge of the Judicial district in which the Magistrate complained of is situated."

Davis wrote his resignation in the clerk's office at the Police Station and sent it to the Governor by a police officer. Judge Dickey will probably hold court today.

At the Executive Council meeting yesterday morning Judge Davis verbally tendered his resignation, announcing that he intended to leave the country. The resignation was accepted by the Governor and there was some discussion as to his successor. In the afternoon Davis announced that he would remain in the Territory. He put his resignation in writing then and sent it to the Governor.



## INSURANCE.

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**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**  
**THERAPION.** This successful  
remedy, used in the treatment of  
Hansen, Robert, Veillon, and others, combines all  
the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the  
kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.  
**THERAPION NO. 1** maintains its world-  
renowned and well-merited reputation for damage-  
ment of the kidneys, putrescence of the blood,  
and hundred ailments, affording prompt relief where  
other well-tried remedies have been powerless.  
**THERAPION NO. 2** for impurity of the blood,  
scanty, pimpled, spots, blotches, pains and swelling  
of joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which  
it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury,  
arsenic, etc., to the destruction of the system and  
ruin of health. This preparation purifies the  
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly  
eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.  
**THERAPION NO. 3** for exhaustion, sleep-  
lessness, and all distressing consequences of  
disipation, worry, overwork, etc. It possesses  
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to  
those suffering from the enervating influences of  
long residence in hot, malarious climates.  
**THERAPION** is sold by the principal  
chemists and merchants throughout the world.  
Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In order-  
ing state which of the three numbers is re-  
quired, and observe that the word "THERAPION" is  
written on the bottle and on the wrapper. It is  
white letters on a red ground, and is a  
genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon.  
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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To All Points in the United States  
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Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,  
Canadian Pacific Railway.

## RACE WAR ON MAUI

**Japs and Chinese  
In a Riot at  
Paia.**

MAUI, August 8.—Last Sunday, the 2nd, there was a small riot in the Chinese camp of Paia plantation. A quiet game of "pai kau" (dominoes) was in progress between some Chinese and Japanese, when during a dispute, a Chinese hit a Japanese over the head with an iron coupling pin, cutting him quite badly. The brown man retaliated on the yellow man and then their yells attracted about two hundred denizens of the camp who immediately joined in the melee taking sides according to their race. Old tins, glass bottles, pieces of board and other missiles flew in a perfect shower. Then the police rushed in but were able only to secure nine breakers of the Sunday peace, five Chinese and four Japanese. On Friday, the 7th, before Magistrate Copp of Makawao, two of the five Chinese pleaded guilty of gambling and were fined \$10 each, two were acquitted of the same charge, and the other one was found guilty and was fined \$25 and costs.

Two of the Chinese and one Japanese pleaded guilty of taking part in the affray and were fined \$5 each and costs. **HARVEST HOME FESTIVAL.** The Harvest Home celebration at Puunene mill last Saturday night was a brilliant success. It was one of the best and largest dancing parties ever given on the island, recalling the Anniversary ball in the Wailuku skating rink and the reception to Queen Liliuokalani in the Wailuku court house.

From a distance, as the crowded trains from the different villages of Central Maui approached it, the tall, massive mill structure with its myriad of electric lights blazing through numberless windows, resembled some illuminated winter palace in far away Canada.

But the transformation of the interior was the most surprising thing. Some kahuna from fairy-land must have used his magic art for the huge mud-press room had completely vanished and in its place was a beautiful ball-room, ablaze with lights, aglow with many colors, and peopled—not by the usual grimy denizens of a sugar mill, but by fair women in elegant gowns and gentlemen in evening attire. From high crossbeams hung a multitude of signal flags of many colors and designs, between which in festoons were ropes of greens in pretty contrast, and everywhere amid ferns and bunting, hundreds of electric lights—some colored, some and glittered, adding much to the brilliancy of the scene.

The walls of this spacious rectangular hall were adorned with the flags of all nations and conspicuous upon one of them was an exquisite center-piece of bright red geraniums, bearing the legend "1903—37000," which interpreted, is the record of the mill's grinding for the past season, as well as the reason for the evening's festivity.

Then the kahuna's power must also have touched the vacuum pan room, for in its stead, high up under the vaulted roof was a pretty supper-room in green and white—a veritable bower formed by a lanai-frame-work covered with palm branches, under which from long, white tables, ice cream and cake, punch, lemonade, and other light refreshments were lavishly served. At 8:30 began the grand march and circle, led by Mr. H. P. Baldwin, manager of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co., and Mrs. J. N. S. Williams, the wife of the chief engineer of Puunene, and participated in by the three or four hundred dancers present.

Berger's band stationed in a gallery raised above the dancing floor discoursed sweetest music, the strains of which will linger long in the memories of the Mauiites. At midnight after the two "extras" had been finished the band for a finale played the usual "Aloha Oe," "Hawaii Ponoi" and "Star Spangled Banner," and the crowd listened attentively, sang "Aloha Oe" with the band, and last of all cheered. Thus ended a most enjoyable occasion, for which the officers of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. and all the committees in charge should be heartily congratulated for surely they fulfilled their desire in making the event an epoch in Maui's social history.

**NEW TELEPHONE CO.**

The new Maui telephone company promoted by S. Ahmi and others is reported to be making great progress. Upon one paper in circulation 1500 shares at \$5 each have been subscribed for and then there are other subscription papers being passed around. **WANT TO SELL LIQUOR.** The prospective shareholders of the

**The "Star" Ventilator.**  
Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating  
factories of all kinds, public build-  
ings, residences, etc.

**Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles**  
Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily  
Laid.  
These tiles are recommended by  
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Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, copper,  
galvanized steel screw plates. Send  
for illustrated book-let of our  
specialties, mailed free upon applica-  
tion. **MERCHANT & CO., Inc.,**  
Sole Manufacturers,  
617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## BIG PURSES OFFERED

**The Maui Racing Club  
Prepares Its  
Program.**

The following is the program for the special race meeting of the Maui Racing Association to be given at Spreckels' Park, Kahului, Wednesday:

1—Wailuku Purse, \$100. Pony Race. 14.2 or under, half mile dash, catch weights.  
2—Puunene Purse, \$200. Trotting and pacing to harness. Mile heats, best two in three. 2:30 class.  
3—Waikapu Purse, \$150. Running race. Three-fourth mile dash, free for all.  
4—Lahaina Purse, \$150. Running race. One mile dash, for Hawaiian bred.  
5—Japanese Race. Purse, \$50. Running race. One-half mile dash. Japanese owners and riders. 1st money \$10, 2nd money \$10. Yokohama barred.  
6—Kahului Purse, \$100. Running race. Half mile dash for Hawaiian bred.  
7—Maui Merchants' Purse, \$150. Running race. Half mile and repeat, free for all.  
8—Bismark Stables Purse, \$150. Trotting and pacing to harness. Mile heats, best three in five; free for all.  
9—Telokoku Purse, \$100. Japanese running race. One mile dash, free for all. Japanese owners and riders. 1st money \$75; 2nd money \$25.  
The Maui News says:

On Wednesday's Claudine, Racine Murphy and Cyclone, two of Honolulu's fastest horses arrived and also Faro Bank, a noted goer. Lemps, Denny Healy, McKinley, Maui Rose, Jennie S. and Yokohama will represent Maui, and some of the fastest going will be witnessed on the 12th which has marked the history of the track for some years. D. H. Davis is handling Cyclone and McLaughlin is in charge of Racine Murphy and Faro Bank. The free-for-all trot for a purse of \$50, in which Cyclone, Lemps and Faro Bank should start will be a great race. It will be more difficult to find competitors for Racine Murphy, but an effort will be made to make him run for his money.

The 2:30 trotting race should be a closely contested one, between Denny Healy and McKinley. There are also several good running races on the cards so that a rare day's sport will be witnessed.

Berger's band will arrive either on the Claudine at Maalaea Bay on Tuesday evening or on Wednesday morning at Maui, and will remain till Thursday afternoon, unless the citizens provide for them remain over till Saturday and return on the Lehua from Maalaea Bay.

Owing to the fact that the Wilder Steamship Co. refused to reduce rates for the Elks' team of ball players, Cunnha wrote that they are compelled to decline the liberal offer of the Maui Athletic Association to come over and play ball on race day.

Maui Wine and Liquor Association (or company) held a meeting on the 2nd and elected the following officers: W. T. Robinson, president; G. B. Schrader, vice-president; Henry Streubeck, treasurer; J. Garcia, secretary, and G. B. Robertson, J. H. Raymond, J. J. Walsh and C. Hansen, directors.

One hundred and fifty shares at \$100 each have been subscribed for, in fact instead of the \$15,000 capital asked for, \$15,000 was offered. A premium of \$25 per share can be now obtained at least for a few shares, so it is reported.

**STRAY NOTES.**

On the afternoon of August 2nd, at Wells Park, the Morning Stars beat the Lahaina boys at baseball, 15 to 9. For three innings the Lahaina boys played good ball and held their opponents in check, but then as has been their custom of late, they collapsed and were easy victims.

Some young men of Paia and Makawao went on a hunting trip to Lake Waianapanapa on the Koolau side of Haleakala on Monday of this week and excellent sport and shot many goats in the crater and out. In the party were D. T. Fleming, G. S. Allen, A. McNichol, Sam. Baldwin and J. Robertson.

By the Claudine of Wednesday, Prof. Geo. Rebec of Michigan University arrived on Maui and is the guest of W. D. Lowell of Paia. Prof. Rebec and Mr. Lowell departed for the crater of Haleakala this morning.

At Kahului the schr. Scheme has discharged her cargo of coal and will be ready for Astoria today.

D. B. Murdoch, formerly bookkeeper at Ewa plantation, entered upon his duties as auditor for the Alexander & Baldwin corporations on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch are living in the pretty residence just mauka of the Paia Foreign church.

Miss Hart of Visiting Preparatory department is visiting Mrs. W. O. Aiken of Puuomalei, Makawao. Mrs. Freeth and Mrs. MacGoun of Honolulu are at Erehwon Cattle Station, Kula.

Yesterday afternoon, the 7th, the Ladies' Reading Club met at the home of Mrs. George Wilbur, of Kalaunui, twenty were present. Selections from "Lovey Mary" were read.

Miss K. L. Snow of Virginia is the new matron at Maunaloa Seminary. By the steamer of Thursday night, Messrs. W. C. Crook, L. R. Crook and Wm. Mann hurriedly departed for Honolulu having received news of a serious accident to Sylvia Crook who had been thrown and rolled on by a horse.

Weather: Warm, sultry, cessation of trade winds. Few showers during first of the week.

## HAWAII NOT A ROMAN CATHOLIC STRONGHOLD

**The Friend Disputes a Statement Attributed to  
Father Valentin—Makes a Few Com-  
parisons as Proof.**

Hawaii not a "Roman Catholic stronghold." Such it is claimed to be, in an article in the P. C. Advertiser apparently emanating from Father Valentin, who "estimates that there are 27,000 Catholics in the Islands." He estimates that one-half the number of native Hawaiians are members of the Roman Catholic church, the remainder belonging either to the Protestant or the Mormon church. He also estimates that from ten to twelve thousand of the Catholics are Portuguese.

In the last figures there would seem to be some error, because nearly all the Portuguese are Catholics, and by the last census of 1900 there were 15,875 Portuguese in the islands. It is quite possible however, that large numbers of the 9,163 native-born Portuguese, having learned English in the schools, and acquired greater intelligence, have drifted away from Catholic superstitions.

Whatever numerical increase among Hawaiian Catholics may have occurred during the past thirty years, the evidence is decidedly against any ascendancy of Catholicism in public sentiment, which continues to be dominantly Protestant, in the same sense and degree as it is throughout the United States generally. One strong evidence of this is the fact that among the four English daily papers, and several Hawaiian weeklies, as well as several monthlies, Roman Catholics have not a single representative.

Another evidence is in the relative number of Protestants and Catholics among the members of the present Legislature. We have not the precise figures, but assert with no fear of contradiction, that not over one-fifth of the members of either House are Catholics. That does not look as if Hawaii is becoming a "Catholic stronghold."

It is undoubtedly true that within the past thirty years there has been a great relative increase of both Catholics and Mormons among the native Hawaiians. But this is due chiefly to the fact that both of these religions have maintained a strong force of vigorous white workers among the natives, while the Protestant workers among the Hawaiians have been chiefly native pastors, who are relatively less efficient. Father Valentin states that they have twenty-five priests, all of whom are active white men, whereas the whole of Protestant white ministers now in active service who speak Hawaiian, numbers only five.

In comparing Catholic and Protestant church statistics, it is important to remember that Catholics always count all the children in Catholic households as members of their church, whereas Protestant figures include only actual communicants who have made a personal public profession. Were Protestants to count their membership after the Catholic fashion, their numbers would be doubled.

The Catholic church in Hawaii is to be credited with having adopted a vigorous system of education, as it always does in Protestant countries, but never in purely Catholic ones, where their policy is to keep the masses in ignorance and thus in easy subjection to the priests. Thus, the Portuguese immigrants from the Azores, come here absolutely illiterate. But for their children their church here maintains able schools to compete with the public schools. The Protestants have set the educational pace in Hawaii for our Catholic rivals. They are laboring hard to follow; and the people are profiting by their rivalry. But Rome is extremely far from attaining in Hawaii any serious dominance over public sentiment either in Religion, Morals, Politics or Education.—The Friend.

## ARE WE BECOMING INDIANS.

Professor Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, has reiterated his belief that the American people are fast developing into Indians. Professor Starr has believed in the theory for some time, and has now confirmed it, he announces, by a personal observation. He examined the descendants of a small colony of Germans who came to the United States years ago, locating in Pennsylvania, and found that the fourth and fifth generations had developed marked Indian characteristics, such as black hair, black eyes and darker colored skins. These variations in physical appearance, he declared, do not take place only in German immigrants, as other nationalities coming to the United States have been affected in the same way. "The changes noted take place invariably," said Professor Starr, "through the influence of the potent American climate and environment, and, furthermore, they serve to illustrate more effectively what forces are at work on the people of the United States. The American Indian as he exists today is a development of the Mongolian."

## WIRELESS WITHOUT THE USE OF POLES

CHICAGO, July 31.—A new system of wireless telegraphy has just been put to a successful long-distance test on Lake Michigan. While Mrs. Emily Piggott, mother of the youthful inventor of this new system, ticked prearranged messages from her home in Garfield avenue, Chicago, the son, G. S. Piggott, stood with his father, S. Piggott, on the main deck of the whaleback Christopher Columbus and received the messages ticked out by his mother's hand.

In this new system, which the Piggotts hope to make commercially practicable, there is no pole at either the receiving or the sending station, and although in yesterday's tests the receiver was exposed on the deck of the vessel, the transmitter was in the room of a house. An intensifier makes the poles unnecessary. To prevent the interference of foreign currents, each instrument is "tuned" to respond only to a current of a certain rapidity of alternation.

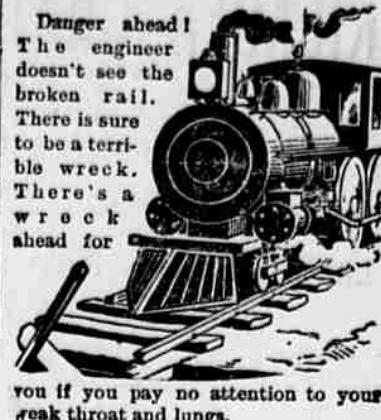
The leading features of the Sunday Advertiser were the fire at the capitol, the volcanic activity at Mauna Loa (illustrated), the story of Bishop Wilh's troubles in Tonga, a lively narrative of Saturday sports in town and

## SOME ONE TOOK HIS DIAMOND

Robert Slaughter reported to the police on Saturday that he had been robbed of a diamond stud of three and a half carats and valued at several hundred dollars. According to the story told the police, the diamond was taken out of the setting, while the stud was in a shirt at his house. Mr. Slaughter suspected his Japanese servant, but so far the suspicion has not been verified.

## Island Political Comment.

It is time to begin to line up for the political campaign. The approaching fight will probably be a clean cut one between two parties, the republicans and the home rulers. That the republicans represent the progressive element, and that the home rulers include the ignorant class is an undeniable truism. There are however intelligent and progressive home rulers as well as a considerable democratic vote, and a liberal policy on the part of the republicans would do much to unite the intelligent vote platform recently adopted by members of the Home Rule party in Honolulu will convince almost any malihini that the Home Rulers are it. When the platform is read, however, the question arises "who wrote it?" The phraseology suggests the fine Italian hand of a disgruntled haole.—Hilo Herald.



you if you pay no attention to your  
weak throat and lungs.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Weak throats and weak lungs easily give way. Some extra strain, as a fresh cold, and you are down with bronchitis or pneumonia. Better strengthen these weak places before it is too late. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral heals these irritable throats, gives tone to the relaxed membranes, and imparts strength to the lungs.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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From Paris**  
The Finest Line of  
**Tooth and Hair  
BRUSHES**  
Ever Shown  
in this  
Market...  
Call and See  
for  
Yourself  
"The Hollister"  
**TOOTH BRUSH**  
Price 35c  
Try this one and tell us what  
you think of it.  
**HOLLISTER DRUG CO.,**  
FORT STREET.

**CHAS. BREWER CO.'S  
NEW YORK LINE**  
**FOONG SUEY**  
Sailing from  
**NEW YORK to HONOLULU**  
On or about July 15. FREIGHT  
TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.  
For freight rates apply to  
**CHAS. BREWER & CO.,**  
27 Kilby St., Boston,  
or **C. BREWER & CO.,**  
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

## INSURANCE FOR MINOR CASUALTIES

Some lawyers anxious to get illegitimate fees are responsible for the sudden demand by employers, of insurance against such a possibility. This kind of insurance, by which the company agrees to stand responsible for liability to a certain amount incurred through personal injury claims is a new thing in Honolulu. There are companies ready to take the risk that employing firms run from accidents occurring through negligence of employees or any fault of the insured.

There have been quite a number of suits recently against various Honolulu corporations for personal injuries, which appear to have been aided by petty lawyers. This has caused the demand for the new style of insurance.

The insurance policy covers all manner of accidents or liabilities for which the employer might be liable. It insures against accidents happening through runaways, elevator casualties, through machinery or anything of that kind.

Even accidents in case of fire, by falling through a coal hole, by being struck by a sign, or through defective machinery are covered by the policy which many Honolulu merchants are now taking out.

## NOT HIS PURPOSE.

Rube (to Dan, who has just come out of the water into which he had fallen): "How did you come to fall in the river?"

Dan: "Didn't come to fall in the river—come to fish."—Smart Set.

**CHOLERA INFANTUM** should be guarded against, and prevented by treating the child at the first unusual looseness of the bowels. Mothers can not be too careful about this, especially in hot weather. They should have medicine ready for such an emergency. No better remedy is prepared than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.



**Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.**

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

**German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.****Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., General Agents.

**General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport. of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**YOUR SUGAR CROP**

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammoniacs it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

**NITRATE OF SODA**

(The Standard Ammoniac)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletins giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

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12-16 John St., New York,  
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**THE CLIFTON**

T. K. JAMES, Proprietor.

Private apartments, en suite and single. Finest appointed and furnished house in Hawaii. Mosquito proof throughout. Hotel street, near Alakea.

**VERY FORGETFUL.**

Bacon: "That family next door is the limit for 'forgetting' things."

Macon: "What have they been after now?"

Bacon: "One of their lady guests at dinner on Sunday forgot her teeth, and they came over to borrow my wife's."

—Philadelphia Telegraph.

**AGAINST THE TIDE.**

Rowing against the tide is hard work, even when the boat is light and the rower strong. Every stroke takes away a little strength. The lungs work hard to keep the blood supplied with oxygen. Objects on the shore seem to move past with disheartening slowness. Arms and back ache, and courage fails. The sick person, with a sluggish liver, bad blood and worse digestion, is like a man pulling against the tide. His struggle to keep alive is heartbreaking. His merciless mirror shows a pale, haggard face, with sunken cheeks and eyes, either dull or shining with the brightness so often noticed in consumptives. He needs treatment but no lasting benefit may be expected from that which is overgrown with the moss of tradition. The effective and reliable cure is **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** of the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It is palatable as honey, and as a remedy for wasting diseases it stands in the front rank in the march of medicine. It stimulates the sluggish organs of secretion, purifies the blood, promotes digestion, revives a natural appetite and builds up the whole system. Sufferers from Nervous Debility, La Grippe, Bowel Complaints, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc., testify to its transcendent value. Dr. E. J. Boyes says: "In a recent case a patient gained nearly twenty pounds in two months treatment in which it was the principal remedial agent." For the misery of disease it gives the happiness of robust health. One bottle convinces. Effective from the first dose. Look it up. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists here and everywhere.

**FROG'S LEGS ARE IN BIG DEMAND IN HONOLULU****San Francisco Has a Standing Order in Hilo for a Thousand a Month—The Best Frogs to Be Had Grow Here.**

Frog legs as a table delicacy are very much in demand in Honolulu. They don't happen to be on sale at the local stores, but all the hotels and grill rooms serve the dainty morsels to an ever increasing number of epicures. And the only brand that is served comes from Hilo. What is more the Hilo frog is said to be a hundred times better and more toothsome than its mainland neighbor. In California frogs are worth from four to five dollars a dozen, but Jack Hayes, chef at the Young Hotel, who lately occupied a similar position at the Bohemian's Club in San Francisco, says that the Hilo article is much better. The Hilo frog industry is growing to goodly proportions. It is only recently that Honolulu has called upon the Rainy City for frogs. Hilo people long ago discovered what a nice dish their home grown frogs made and now Honolulu is beginning to realize the same thing. The frogs we get from the big island cost about a dollar and a half a dozen landed here. In Hilo they bring about a dollar a dozen and there is a steady demand for them. W. S. Wise started the industry in Hilo about five years ago by importing six dozen frogs. Now there are thousands and the frogs have been distributed to other parts of the group as well. Frank Andrade is talking of starting a frog pond in the Manoa Valley but hasn't done it yet.

In Hilo, growing frogs is really an industry and small boys are not the only ones to make money out of it. R. A. Lucas & Co. of that town have begun to export frogs to San Francisco and every time the Enterprise sails it carries away some hundreds of them. Mr. Lucas has orders for a thousand a month and intends to fence in his frog pond so that he can supply the demand.

In Honolulu the frogs are used almost exclusively in hotels and restaurants. A few private citizens who have friends in Hilo also get them occasionally. The Metropolitan Meat Co., used to handle the frog regularly but the trade was given up some time ago as the private trade did not warrant it and the hotels preferred to get their supply direct. Probably fifty or seventy-five dozen are shipped in every week. They are sent alive and not killed until wanted.

Everyone does not know how frogs are made ready for the table. Chef Hayes of the Young Hotel illustrated how it was done in the hotel kitchen last night. He pulled a fat frog out of a pond in which water is kept constantly running, straightened out its legs, beat its head against a block, made one dexterous stroke with a cleaver, a few strokes of the hand, and Mr. Frog was ready for the frying pan. "The frogs you grow here are better than any you can get in San Francisco," said Mr. Hayes lovingly stroking the legs. "They are nice and juicy and lots better than those you pay four and five dollars a dozen for in San Francisco. The demand here is growing, too."

At the Hawaiian and Moana it was reported also that the demand for frogs was growing. At the Grill it was said that the frog was a delicacy much appreciated when served in the regular menu, but that ordinarily guests made no demand for it unless it was called especially to their attention.

Here are a few of the choicest frog recipes:

**FRIED FROG LEGS.**

Select medium-sized frog legs, or the tender ones. Season with salt and pepper, dip in flour, then in eggs, then in fresh bread crumbs and fry in clarified butter until done. Serve on napkin with lemon and parsley, cream sauce, tomato sauce or Tartar sauce, separate.

**FROG LEGS MEUNIERE.**

Roll the frogs after seasoning in milk and flour, fry in butter on a brisk fire until brown. Then put over lemon juice, chopped parsley and brown butter. Serve lemon and parsley.

**FROG LEGS, HOME STYLE.**

Roll frog legs in milk and flour, fry until brown; put a little flour in the pan where you fry them, until the flour gets brown. Put in a little cream, salt and cayenne pepper; finish with a piece of good butter; strain same over frog legs and serve on toast or chafing dish—very hot.

**FROG LEGS PATTIE.**

Take some frog legs, cover with white wine and boil until tender. Bone the legs. Put the boned legs in a small saucepan with the white wine; put a little cream sauce, salt and pepper; fill patty with this preparation.

**FROG LEGS POULETTE.**

Chop a little shallots very fine and put on a saucepan with butter and fry. Put in the frog legs and some white wine. A minute after put in a little veloute sauce (made of chicken broth), and boil for a minute longer. Thicken the sauce with raw egg yolk diluted in cream. Season with salt and pepper, lemon juice and serve in chafing dish with hot dry toast, separate.

**FROG LEGS POULETTE, WITH FRESH MUSHROOMS.**

Same as poulette, with the addition of sliced fresh mushroom saute with the frog legs.

**FROG LEGS SAUTE, CHILIENNE.**

Slice some onions and green peppers and saute on a saucepan with one-half butter and one-half olive oil. Put in the frog legs and some fresh tomatoes chopped fine, salt and a little currie powder and Worcestershire sauce to taste. Serve fried hominy cut very thin, separate.

**FROG LEGS SALAD.**

Parboil some large frog legs in wine vinegar and let cook for 10 minutes. Chop up some celery and a little green pepper. Bone the frog legs, mix with the celery and green pepper, salt and a little Tabasco, olive oil and vinegar. Serve Mayonnaise or Tartar, separate.

**S. M. DAMON'S HIGH GRADE MANGO CULTURE**

Samuel M. Damon is doing some fine work by way of propagating high grade mangoes in his gardens at Moanalua. He has thirty-six grafted Indian mango trees, comprising twelve different varieties. Two of them have just come into bearing for the first time. The thirty-six trees represent a large expenditure both of money and time. The two in bearing cost Mr. Damon \$300.

The grafted Indian mango is the elite of the mango family. They are propagated in India from individual trees of high grade, which are registered by name, location and ownership precisely as high grade cattle and dogs are registered. There are some seventy of these registered trees in India. Mr. Damon is expecting to receive twelve more during the coming winter. The relative value of these grafted trees, as compared with seedlings, is shown by the fact that in India seedlings sell at one cent a hundred while the fruit grafted sells at from eight to sixteen cents apiece. One characteristic of the grafted mango is that it has no fibre. In India the manner of eating it is to remove the skin, engage the fruit with a fork and carry it to the mouth in particles with a spoon.

Mr. Damon has been experimenting with the grafting of his high-grade mangoes and now has 150 seedlings in pots, upon which to graft the high grade mangoes. Budding mangoes has been experimented with in Florida and Mr. Damon has tested this method of propagating the trees, but he finds it does not work as well as the grafting method.

It is Mr. Damon's intention to continue getting additional varieties of grafted mangoes and creating a mango orchard as a demonstration of what can be done in Hawaii in the way of producing a superior grade of this luscious fruit. He also has the best collection in the country of seedling mangoes, having over twenty varieties thereof from Java, Mexico, Manila, India and Fiji.

**CANDIDATES ARE NOW APPEARING**

Candidates for county offices of Oahu have begun to make their aspirations known. Three were discovered by an Advertiser reporter in the Public Works department yesterday.

Clarence M. White, chief clerk, is in the field for the position of County Auditor. Besides being a born and bred Republican, Mr. White relies on his record as an accountant. He filled that position for the Oahu Railway & Land Co. several years after a long experience as mercantile bookkeeper. Immediately on coming into his present position Mr. White straightened out the Public Works accounts, reducing them to the most approved system, besides which he initiated the expediting that led to the exposure of some of the irregularities contributing to last year's crop of sensations in public money matters.

Henry E. Murray, first assistant clerk, would not object to the Republican nomination for County Clerk. His popularity was attested at last year's primary in the big second precinct of the Fourth District before it was divided, when he ran on an opposition ticket and came out easily ahead of three or four on the regular club ticket.

Manuel Cook, the department treasurer, though a little reticent, will not deny that the office of County Treasurer would agree with his official taste.

**AN ANCIENT CENSUS OF THE BIG ISLAND**

An historical census was taken on the island of Hawaii long before that first English tourist, Captain Cook, arrived on these shores. King Umi of Hawaii was a political economist, and it occurred to him that a census bureau was a necessary adjunct to his government, and he accordingly sent out messengers to the chiefs of all the districts on the big island, appointing certain days on which all their subjects should come to Kona district and be counted. The people came. Old and young of both sexes. The adult men bore large stones, the adult women slightly smaller ones, the younger people still smaller stones, and for the infants the elders carried pebbles. The people passed in review by districts, throwing the stones into piles. The census piles in time rose high and the result of the count gave King Umi an almost exact knowledge of the population of his island kingdom. This great event took place in Kona district at the foot of Hualalai and near by is the Kahua Houliuli (the gathering ground). The census remained almost undisturbed until Governor Kuakini, brother of Queen Kaahumanu found the stones convenient for the building of a goat pen. That was the beginning of the end, and today only the remnants of the thousands upon thousands of stones deposited there tell of the first official census on the big island, the "Ahua a Umi" (the rock piles of Umi).

**AN EXAMPLE OF OFFICIAL SYSTEM**

U. S. Marshal Hendry has adopted a system of keeping blanks and records in his office which might with advantage be copied in other places having multifarious details to look after. Under the counter running on two sides he has had ten sections constructed, each section containing seven drawers. Some of the sections are for blanks, the remainder for finished work. There is a separate key for each section and all the keys are locked up in the Marshal's desk or safe at the close of a day's business. Underneath the bend of the counter at the middle an index of the sections is convenient, enabling the Marshal or his office deputy to ascertain quickly the place of any blank wanted.

Every week the Marshal mails to Washington a financial report of his office for the week. He must have separate authority from Washington for every payment made outside of standing orders such as for salaries and fixed expenses.

The Department of Justice affords a fair example of the fact that everything must be done strictly according to regulations and responsible authority in Uncle Sam's various services, involving as they do the welfare of a round \$9,000,000 of people at home, the duty and fidelity of a vast army of officials and employees, and the annual expenditure of millions of money.

**HE GOT EVEN.**

Wife: "Oh, John, you've waked the baby!"  
Husband: "Serves him right. He kept me awake all last night."—Smart Set.

**TEN BOLD ASSERTIONS**

Regarding Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

1. It affords quick relief in cases of colic, cholera morbus and pains in the stomach.
2. It never fails to effect a cure in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
3. It is a sure cure for chronic diarrhoea.
4. It can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
5. It cures epidemical dysentery.
6. It prevents bilious colic.
7. It is prompt and effective in curing all bowel complaints.
8. It never produces bad results.
9. It is pleasant and safe to take.
10. It has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

These are bold assertions to make regarding any medicine, but there is abundant proof of every one of the above statements regarding this remedy. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

**SORE HANDS**

Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends

**ONE NIGHT TREATMENT**

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

**Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap**

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for eruptions, and chafings, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and nursery baby soap in the world.

**Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.** CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soothe its thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Aust. Depot: B. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. Sd. African Depot: LESSON LTD., Cape Town.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S****CHLORODYNE**

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 15, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London.

**LAST LAND CASE READY TO SETTLE**

District Attorney Breckons has turned over to Assistant District Attorney Dunne, who handled all the naval station land condemnation suits in court, all of the business of settling the Honolulu Plantation Co.'s case on the \$75,000 basis agreed to. Mr. Dunne received the necessary papers yesterday from Captain Rodman, commandant of the Honolulu naval station, and on the commandant's return from his cruise in the U. S. S. Iroquois to the island of Hawaii it is expected the business will be ready for closing.

Mr. Dunne stated that his legal fight throughout was to keep the land damages within the appropriation. This he is gratified at being able to say has been accomplished, as after the payment of the award to the Honolulu Plantation Company there will be a few thousand dollars left of the appropriation.

**NEW OFFICERS OF NATIONAL GUARD**

An election of line officers for the National Guard of Hawaii was held at headquarters last evening. The selection in each case was unanimous. Col. J. H. Soper was elected Adjutant General, Dr. Chas. B. Cooper Surgeon General, and Dr. St. Clair and Dr. Moore as surgeons on the staff of the surgeon general.

The election was made necessary by the new militia law passed by the Legislature. This required the election of all officers of the National Guard.

**CHANCE OF LIFE FOR GEO. FERRIS**

Governor Dole stated yesterday that he had received one or two papers relative to the case of George Ferris, under death sentence for murder. He stated that he would take a reasonable time to become acquainted with all the facts and circumstances of the crime and conviction before acting on the question of commuting the sentence to imprisonment. The authority for commutation of the death penalty is fully vested in the Governor.

**LOCATING RUSSIA.**

Count Cassini had in his employ this season an Irishman who managed to pick up enough Russian to understand simple orders given in that tongue. As to the geographical location of Russia, however, the Irishman had not exact knowledge. The other day he was talking to one of the tradesmen who supplied the embassy. "O! make his immense thing O! be in Russia," said the ambassador's employe, "but the truth is, mon, O! never been to any part of South America at all, at all."

**Crime in Ewa.**

The police in Ewa district have had a busy week, according to the report of Deputy Sheriff Fernandez in town yesterday. There was a coroner's inquest on the body of Abraham Kaimana, a native brakenman killed by the cars on Honolulu plantation. There were arrests for robbery, liquor selling and assault. Laaneka was arrested and, on a plea of guilty, sentenced to imprisonment two months for stealing \$1.55 from Chas. Mitchell, Engineer Higgins of the Walawa pumping station had \$500, a lady's watch and a parlor rifle stolen from his house. The robber has not been caught.

Tourist—"Do you draw the color line out here?"

Prairie Pete—"Nope. When we pull on a rope, stranger, it makes no difference what the color is. We'd string up a Chinaman or a nigger just as quick as an Injun or a greaser."

**IT'S ALL TALK**

Yes, But it is Honolulu the Kind that Counts in Honolulu.

Talk that tells. Talk that's endorsed. Every day talk by people who know. City talk, kidney talk. Do kidneys talk? Well, yes, both loud and long. You should learn the kidney language.

Backache in kidney talk means kidney ache.

Lame back means lame kidneys. A bad back is simply The kidneys talking trouble. Here's Honolulu talk and kidney talk: Mrs. Grace Dodd of 524 Young street, this city, informs us: "My sufferings were of a complicated nature; I had enlargement of the liver, according to the doctors' diagnosis, and besides this was troubled with severe pains in the right side, and a lame back. I had these backache pains for two years, and so severe were they at times that they prevented me from sleeping. All the medicines I tried were of no avail until I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The benefit obtained was wonderful; the backache was entirely relieved and I cannot be too grateful for this since I now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief of Nature's blessings."

It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Dodd—DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.





## ARRIVED.

Saturday, August 8.  
Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, 14 days from San Francisco, at 1:30 p. m.  
Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Lanai, Maui and Molokai ports, at 8:45 a. m., with 192 sheep, 200 bags charcoal, 25 pkgs. sundries, 20 pkgs. steam plow.  
Stmr. Kinahu, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, at 12:15 p. m., with 25 cords wood, 5 pigs, 110 bags potatoes, 11 bags coffee, 35 bbls. hides, 186 pkgs. sundries.  
Stmr. Helena, from Oookala and Paauhau, at 2 p. m.  
Gaso, schr. Eclipse, from Hawaii ports, at 10 p. m.

## Sunday, August 9.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports, at 4:30 a. m., with 1600 bags sugar, 12 bags taro, 1 bull, 101 pkgs. sundries.  
Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Kauai ports, at 4:45 a. m., with 5 rollers.  
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Honolulu and Kaula, at 3 a. m., with 4345 bags of sugar, 9 pkgs. sundries.  
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports, at 5 a. m., with 266 bags sugar, 290 sacks potatoes, 29 bags taro, 2 horses, 16 hogs, 190 pkgs. sundries.  
Stmr. Waiakale, Cooke, from Kauai ports, at 4:30 a. m.  
U. S. S. Sheridan, Peabody, from San Francisco, at 7:30 a. m.

## DEPARTED.

Saturday, August 8.  
Am. schr. Minnie E. Caine, Olsen, for Gray's Harbor, at 8 a. m.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived.  
Per stmr. Kinahu, from Hilo and way ports, Aug. 8.—P. Peck, W. A. Moraw, O. C. Scott, J. J. Kelley, Geo. C. Sopa, Mrs. Julia Kakaia, Mrs. E. L. Berger, Mrs. Renwick, C. H. Erickson, F. M. Husted, C. K. Leman, C. H. Erickson, N. E. G. Jackson, J. H. Fiddles and wife, Mrs. W. H. Phillips and 3 children, S. E. Lucy, Miss M. Tal, S. C. L. Stow, Miss Buckley, E. L. Cutting, Joe Little, J. M. Coulson, Mrs. S. Sato, 3 children and maid, C. M. Le Blond, H. Wickes, Sister Irene, Mrs. E. Knox, E. Maden, Miss Lydia Kawalunui, Mrs. H. M. Wells, S. B. Macdonald, F. J. Cross and son, L. Hee, wife and 3 children, David Bray, J. S. M. McCrosson, W. S. May, E. P. Lord and wife, W. A. Ramsey, L. J. Crystol, W. Kobayashawa and wife, J. S. Azevedo and wife, C. Amie, Rev. W. Ault, L. R. Gray, Geo. P. Castle, Prof. G. H. Mead, Master H. C. Mead.  
Per stmr. Lehua, from Lanai, Maui and Molokai ports, Aug. 8.—Prof. Robinson, Jules Dudoit and 2 children, Mrs. K. Puaha and 4 children, Charles Cockett, J. Burrows and 7 deck.

## Arrived.

Per stmr. Claudine, from Maui, Aug. 8.—Mrs. C. B. Wells and 2 sons, D. H. Lewis, Geo. Cooper, Miss A. Smith, W. O. Smith, A. W. Carter, J. C. Ridge, Isaac Kaopua, M. G. Anjo, Ben Kamakau, Miss E. Dutot, Miss M. Kellner, W. L. Irven and wife, Bro. James, Bro. Lawrence, Bro. Clarence, C. W. Bridges, wife and 5 children, Yee Kwong, Chang Chow, W. K. Hutchinson, wife and 2 children, Jno. Hose, Mrs. Espinda and child, P. Hoke, W. H. Crozier, Kishida, Miss McCann, O. M. Hayseiden, Miss R. Hayseiden, O. M. Atwood, E. Langer, S. B. Fujiyama, Kam Yun.  
Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, Aug. 8.—Jas. A. Kennedy, G. N. Wilcox, Mr. Stackable, B. Waggoner, Chas. Bishop, O. Hollywood, A. S. Wilcox, Mrs. A. S. Wilcox, K. Hamano, Rev. K. Arai, F. Rutsch, F. Weber, Miss power, C. N. Girvin, J. Quinn, Miss E. Wilcox, S. Mahelona, C. Maser, S. Sujuki, F. G. Prescott, Miss F. Weber, Miss E. Hatcher, Sister Albertina, A. Mahelona, Miss K. Wilcox, 70 deck.

Per stmr. Noeau, from Hawaii ports, Aug. 9.—21 Chinese, 8 Japanese, 1 Portuguese.

## Shipping Notes.

The Dirigo is due from Newcastle, She is out forty-three days.

The Alden Besse has discharged sufficient of her gasoline cargo to supply the immediate necessities of the city.  
W. G. Irwin received a cablegram yesterday announcing the arrival of the S. S. Sierra on time at Fanning's Island. The vessel is due here Tuesday morning and will therefore get in on time.

Hackfeld & Co. were notified yesterday of the sailing of the S. S. Korea from Yokohama on time. She has plenty of room for Honolulu passengers and will put off 800 tons of freight at this port. The Korea is expected to arrive August 17th.

(From Monday's daily.)

The steamer Nihau arrived from Kauai yesterday.

The Claudine arrived from Maui ports yesterday.

The Tille E. Starbuck will begin loading sugar today.

The steamer Noeau got in from Hawaii ports early yesterday morning.

The schooner Solano will get away possibly tomorrow for the Sound in ballast.

The transport Sheridan will probably sail for Manila sometime tomorrow morning.

The oil carrying steamer Rosecrans sailed for San Francisco yesterday morning.

The W. G. Hall arrived from Kauai ports yesterday morning with a good sized passenger list.

The Marion Chilcott was hauled over to the place occupied by the Rosecrans yesterday to discharge her cargo of oil.

The Ventura is due from the Coast Wednesday morning. She will bring five days' later mail and newspapers.

The U. S. Supply Ship Celtic, which was due from Guam, has not yet arrived. She will probably arrive some time today.

The Siberia is due from the Coast on Thursday afternoon. The Siberia will bring two days' later mail than is on the Ventura.

The Mauna Loa sails for Maui and Hawaii ports at noon today.

The Kinai has gone on the Marine Railway for an overhauling.

The Lehua did not get away on her regular run yesterday. She will sail today at 5 p. m. for Molokai ports, returning on Wednesday, and sailing again on Thursday.

## THE ARMY STAFF.

[The Official and Commercial Record.]

The presence in Honolulu of seven members of the new general staff, which controls the United States Army, is an event of more than passing importance. The general staff are the eyes, ears and brains of the army.

They ascertain facts and plan campaigns, fortifications and policies. They do not supersede the executive authority of the officers in direct command of the army, but they plan out and decide upon the general lines of action to be taken, and the commanding officers carry out the plans. The general staff is not filled by promotion by seniority, by means of which the poorest as well as the best material in the army successively attains rank by lapse of time, irrespective of merit. They are especially selected and appointed from among the brightest and ablest men of the army. That we should have seven out of a total of forty three, the full staff, in our city at one time, is a great thing for Hawaii. It means that one sixth of the entire governing body of the United States Army is on the ground, able to see for themselves the local conditions and necessities. Hereafter when any question arises as to procedure in Hawaii, there will be a strong representation on the staff of men who know by personal observation just what the conditions are, instead of having to learn them at second hand. This will frequently mean action instead of waiting to find out what ought to be done.

The opportunity ought not to be lost by Honolulu business men and organizations to meet the members of the staff, acquaint them with local sentiments and desires, and consult with them as to the best methods of accomplishing what is wanted.

Honolulu wants a military post established at Kahaui, as well as a naval station at Pearl Harbor. Congress must make the appropriations for both, but the general staff is most powerful in securing appropriations and in expending them. A strong representation of this powerful body is now here and individually and collectively the leading citizens of Honolulu should improve the opportunity to meet them.

The Commercial and Official Record contains all meeting notices and all corporation notices of every kind and description. It is invaluable to the busy man.

## Sugar, Electric and Mining Machinery For Sale

One Quadruple Yar Yan EVAPORATOR.  
One VACUUM PAN. 7 feet diameter, 8 feet deep.  
One CORLISS ENGINE. 18"x42".  
Five 600-gallon Brass CLARIFIER COILS.  
One 60 H P Edison Bipolar 500 VOLTS GENERATOR.  
One 50 H P Fort Wayne DIRECT CURRENT MOTOR.  
One 50 H P ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.  
One 10x12 Fly Wheel AIR COMPRESSOR.  
Four Sullivan ROCK DRILLS.  
Two Double ROCK DRILLS.  
Two American Pump Co 6x8x12 direct acting AIR COMPRESSORS.  
Two Speed Regulating PUMP GOVERNORS.  
One 36 inch VENTILATING FAN.  
Two W. I. LIGHT WEIGHT PULLEYS 65 lb diameter, 12 1/2 face.  
One Duplex Worthington CIRCULATING PUMP.  
One T. C. Austin ROCK CRUSHER.  
One Aveling & Porter TRACTION ENGINE.  
One 10 Tyne FOWLER CULTIVATOR.  
One Fowler STEAM SCOOP and spares.  
Twelve Dump COOLER CARS on wheels; size 30"x30"x30".

For further particulars and prices apply to

**Theo. H. Davies & Co.**  
Limited

## CASTIRON CONTRACT

### Humphreys Binds Miss Ferreira Securely.

A. S. Humphreys, just before the Supreme Court disbarred him, filed the following castiron contract made with him by a client. It is the suit of a domestic against Lorin Andrews, the Attorney-General, for \$400 claimed to be due as wages:

"I, Minnie Ferreira, plaintiff in the above entitled case, do hereby retain and employ A. S. Humphreys as my attorney and counsel therein and agree to be bound by any pleadings or stipulations which he may file in said cause. (Sig.) "MISS MINNIE FERREIRA."

OLD ESTATE ACCOUNTS.  
Bruce Cartwright has filed his final accounts and petitioned for discharge, as executor with the will annexed of the estate of the late Thomas Cummins. He is the successor of the late Alexander J. Cartwright the elder, who died on July 12, 1892, and who had filed his final accounts on February 17, 1895, but when the accounts were approved the executorship was continued in order that suit might be brought against one R. Oliver to collect the balance due upon a promissory note. Suit was brought and judgment recovered for \$1285.35, but no part of it was ever paid and Oliver died insolvent. It is further represented that Thomas J. Cummins, the beneficiary and life tenant under said will, died on June 29, 1903, leaving a last will and testament executor, and that Carter, during the past eight or nine years, has been the attorney in fact of Thos. J. Cummins and one with whom all business arising under the will of Thomas Cummins has been transacted. The accounts as to principal show receipts of \$12,195 and payments of \$10,705, leaving a balance of \$1400 as principal uninvested. The accounts as to income show receipts of \$65,884.81 and payments of \$65,081.83, leaving a balance of \$802.98.

## CHINESE FORTUNE.

The last will of Ho Kong Wing has been filed for probate, with a petition to have its nominee, Ho Fui Jin, confirmed as executor. Heirs at law are the widow, seven sons and three daughters, each and all of whom are named as devisees and legatees. Only Ho Fui Jin, the eldest daughter, is of age. The testator leaves one dollar each to the minor children and all the remainder of his estate to his wife, Ten Shoe En, and to his daughter, Ho Fui Jin, share and share alike, saying:

"I having full confidence in my said wife and daughter, it is my wish that they will look after said minor children and attend to their education and support according to my desires and conversations with my said wife and daughter, and I do hereby appoint and nominate my daughter Ho Fui Jin as executrix of this my last will and testament to serve without bond, reposing full confidence in her integrity and to perform the trust thus committed to her."

The will was executed May 28, 1903, in presence of F. M. Brooks and Chas. F. Ahl. The estate consists of two shares in Honolulu Investment Co. valued at \$200, policy for \$1000 in Sun Life Insurance Co. of Canada, \$3000 silver in Hongkong & Shanghai bank, shares of two Chinese concerns valued at \$220, merchandise at \$350 and a household of value unknown, the values stated amounting to \$5170.

## CITY PROPERTY SALE.

Judge De Bolt signed an order authorizing William Pfotenbauer and Herman Schultze, executors and trustees under the will of Otto Ernst Isenberg, to sell real estate according to their petition. The property is the former Hoting place extending from King to Young street near Thomas Square.

## OTHER ITEMS.

Judge De Bolt appointed Sophie Ching Duck as temporary administratrix of the estate of Ching Duck under \$100 bond.

In the action to enforce materialman's lien of Allen & Robinson, Ltd., vs. F. M. Swanzy and F. H. Redward, W. Austin Whiting has entered his appearance for plaintiff.

A COLD AT THIS SEASON is most annoying, and should not be neglected. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will relieve the lungs, make expectoration easy, effect a quick cure and leave the system in a healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## COUNSELS CLASHED

### Opposition to Mr. Cooper's Land Exchanges.

Yesterday's session of the executive council continued from the forenoon until late in the afternoon. Differences arose between heads of the departments on certain matters. One of these at least was not settled when the opinion of the majority was given, while on another question the dispute is liable to break out in a new place at any time.

Auditor Fisher, it is understood, declines to be bound by the view the council took with regard to land damages, supported though it was by the oral opinion of Attorney General Andrews. The question arose from an oversight of the Legislature in failing to make an appropriation for road damages. Superintendent of Public Works Cooper made the claim that, in the absence of such an appropriation, he had the right to pay for land needed for making or widening roads out of the appropriations for the construction or repair of particular roads. Otherwise, he contended, such appropriations would be useless. Mr. Cooper was sustained in this view by other heads of departments, including the Attorney General, the prevailing opinion being that it was not a case of diverting appropriations from the specific objects for which they were made. It was argued that the Legislature intended, in all cases, to have the road work done for which it voted money and that if a portion of the money were expended to purchase the right of way for a given road the intent of the Legislature would not be violated. The only question would be whether the appropriation was sufficient for all purposes required.

As already intimated, the Auditor dissented from the decision and therefore nothing remains but a submission of the question to the Supreme Court.

Another occasion of controversy was over the matter of exchanges of public land for private land needed for road purposes. Although the Superintendent of Public Works was authorized to carry out such exchanges as had been submitted by him, the whole business and its principle met with opposition that is liable to be renewed when any subsequent proposal of the kind may be broached. Secretary Carter holds that the interests of the counties about to come into active being by act of the Legislature ought to be considered in the matter.

The settlement with the trustees of Oahu College was confirmed, whereby the Government takes 11,416 square feet needed for widening Miller street and the trustees take 18,734 square feet of land on Vineyard street, the balance in excess to be paid for by the trustees at actual cash value.

Superintendent Cooper also made a requisition of the Commissioner of Public Lands for a transfer to the Public Works department of the fish ponds at Moanalua to be used in exchange for lands required for road purposes. The value of these ponds is placed at \$20,000. They are under lease to S. M. Damon and yield a revenue of \$800 a year.

An old grievance of L. L. McCandless over land at Waiakale sold to T. F. Lansing was composed. It was that of the omission to reserve a right of way over the land. Lansing sold the property to H. F. Wichman, somewhat complicating the matter of complaint, but now a compromise has been effected. A road as laid out by the road board will be put through and an arrangement made with Wichman about the damages.

Another road matter that came before the council was a complaint from Eben P. Low about the manner in which he alleged W. W. Bruner was carrying out a contract. Low bid for the work in question but was underbid by Bruner. Superintendent Cooper will have an opportunity of investigating the complaint on his visit to Hawaii.

The question of whether the executive discretion should be used to commute the death penalty of George Ferris for murder to imprisonment was submitted. No member of the council had examined the case, but the opinion of all was that clemency should not be exercised unless found consonant with justice.

The question regarding the legality of issuing treasury notes for advances of money was not decided, as the Attorney General was not ready with the desired opinion.

Another bad sin of omission on the part of the Legislature was revealed at this meeting. No appropriation was made by it to pay for printing the Territorial bonds. It was decided by the council that it was incompetent for the Treasurer to take the expense out of proceeds of the bonds. Unless it can be squeezed out of incidentals, the cost of printing the bonds will have to remain an unpaid bill for the next Legislature to liquidate. And Treasurer Kepoikai asserted that his incidentals would not stand it.

Liquor licenses were passed upon by the council as elsewhere reported.

## BY AUTHORITY

## TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's office, Honolulu, Oahu.  
In re Dissolution of the Walters Waldron Company, Limited.  
Whereas, the Walters Waldron Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before the 28th day of September and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 o'clock of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

A. N. KEPOIKAI,  
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.  
Honolulu, July 11th, 1903.  
2504 to Sept. 25th.

## FORECLOSURES

M. G. SILVA AND WIFE.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated June 18, 1901, recorded in Liber 226 on pages 96 to 99, and of the power contained in that certain other mortgage dated July 19, 1901, and recorded in Liber 229 on pages 441 and 442, made by M. G. Silva and Carrie G. Silva, his wife, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to the First American Savings & Trust Company of Hawaii, Limited, the said The First American Savings & Trust Company of Hawaii, Limited, intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit, the non-payment of interest and principal when due.

Notice is also given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described will be sold at public auction by James F. Morgan at his salesroom on Kaahumanu street, Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 12th day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage is:

1. Lots 15, 17 and 19, Block J, Kapiolani Park Addition, at Waikiki, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, and conveyed to said M. G. Silva by deed of record in Liber 216, page 220.
2. Lots 14 and 18, Block J, Kapiolani Park Addition, at Waikiki, aforesaid, conveyed to said M. G. Silva by deed of record in Liber 216, page 135.
3. Lots 11 and 13, Block A, Kapiolani Park Addition, at Waikiki aforesaid, conveyed to said M. G. Silva by deed of record in Liber 216, page 152.
4. Lots 9 and 10, Block H, Kapiolani Park Addition, Waikiki aforesaid, conveyed to said M. G. Silva by deed of record in Liber 216, page 216.
5. Lots 12, 14 and 15, Block 9 A, Kapahulu Tract, in Waikiki aforesaid, conveyed to M. G. Silva by deed of record in Liber 217, page 98.
6. Lots 47, 48, 49 and 50, Block 3, Puunui Tract, Puunui, Nuuanu, Honolulu aforesaid, and conveyed to M. G. Silva by deed of record in Liber 216, page 318.
7. Lots 36 and 38, Block 3, Puunui Tract, aforesaid, and conveyed to M. G. Silva by deed of record in Liber 217, page 96.
8. Lot No. 2, part of Royal Patent No. 3652, situated at Kalaupapa, Kaula, Oahu aforesaid, and conveyed to M. G. Silva by deed of record in Liber 209, page 218.
9. Undivided one-half interest in land situated at Kailua, District of Koolaulok, Oahu, and described in Royal Patent 4530 containing an area of 15 acres, and conveyed to M. G. Silva by deed of record in Liber 208, page 401.
10. An undivided one-third interest in that certain land situated at Waiakale, Island of Molokai, area 20 acres, conveyed to M. G. Silva by deed of record in Liber 216, page 214.
11. All that land situated at Kamanaiki, Kailua, Oahu, being one-half of Royal Patent 3639, L. C. A. 4027 to Lono, area 15-18-100 acres, and conveyed to M. G. Silva by deed of record in Liber 209, page 320.

Terms, Cash in U. S. Gold Coin.  
Deeds at the expense of purchasers.  
Dated Honolulu, August 6th, 1903.

THE FIRST AMERICAN SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY OF HAWAII, LIMITED.  
By its President, CECIL BROWN.  
2511T

J. K. KAHOWAI AND WIFE.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 23rd day of April, 1901, recorded in Liber 229, on page 177, et seq., and of the power contained in that certain additional mortgage of mortgage dated September 30th, 1901, recorded in Liber 226, on page 412, et seq., both of which were made by Maria G. Kahoiwai and J. K. Kahoiwai, her husband, of Honolulu, Oahu, to the First American Savings and Trust Company of Hawaii, Limited, the said The First American Savings and Trust Company of Hawaii, Limited, intends to foreclose said mortgage and said additional charge, for breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit, the non-payment of interest when due.

Notice is also given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described will be sold at public auction by James F. Morgan at his salesroom on Kaahumanu street, Honolulu aforesaid, on

Saturday, the 12th day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage is:

1. Lots one-half (1/2) of 6 and one-half (1/2) of Lot 7, Block A, situated at Kulaokahu, Honolulu, Oahu, more particularly described as follows:  
Beginning at a point on the makai side of Lunalilo street 375 feet north-west of the West corner of Keeaumoku and Lunalilo streets, and run by true Meridian:—  
S. 21° 12' W. 90 feet along a portion of Lot 6, Block A;  
N. 68° 48' W. 56 feet along Lots 26 and 27, Block A;  
N. 21° 12' E. 90 feet along Lot 7, Block A;

S. 68° 48' E. 50 feet along Lunalilo street, to initial point. Area, 4500 square feet. The same being portions of Royal Patent Grant No. 3400, and the same as was conveyed to the said Maria G. Kahoiwai by deed of record in Liber 208, on page 51.

Terms, Cash in U. S. Gold Coin.  
Deeds at the expense of purchaser.  
Dated Honolulu, August 6th, 1903.

THE FIRST AMERICAN SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY OF HAWAII, LIMITED.

By its President, CECIL BROWN.  
2511—ST

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

## UNEIA ESTATE.

The undersigned, John T. Uneia, having been duly appointed Administrator with the Will Annexed of the Estate of Kilkina Uneia (w), late of Kalaupapa, Molokai, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons to present their claims against the Estate of said Kilkina Uneia, deceased, duly authenticated and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, whether such claims be secured by mortgage or otherwise, at the office of Smith & Lewis, Room 206 Judd Building, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred.

Dated Honolulu, Oahu, July 17th, 1903.  
JOHN T. UNEIA,  
Administrator with the Will Annexed of the Estate of Kilkina Uneia, deceased.

Smith & Lewis and Louis J. Warren, Judd Building, Honolulu, attorneys for Administrator.

2505—July 21, 28, Aug. 3, 10, 17.

## COURT NOTICES

## NUNN ESTATE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Harry Nunn, of Makaweli, Kauai, Deceased—Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Administration.

On reading and filing the Petition of Helen Nunn, of Makaweli, alleging that Harry Nunn, of Makaweli, Kauai, died intestate at Makaweli, Kauai, on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1903, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to herself, the said Helen Nunn.

It is ordered that Thursday, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said Petition in the Court Room of this Court at Lihue, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted, and that notice of this order be published in the English language for three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette, newspaper in Honolulu.

Dated at Lihue, July 9th, 1903.  
(Signed) J. HARDY,  
Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

Attest:  
(Signed) JNO. A. PALMER,  
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

2507—July 28, Aug. 4, 11.

## ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

T. MATSUDA OF KOLOA, KAUAI.

The undersigned has this day taken possession of the place of business of T. Matsuda, of Koloa, Island of Kauai, under and by virtue of a certain deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors dated the 13th day of July, 1903. All claims against the said T. Matsuda must be presented to the undersigned at his office at Koloa, Island of Kauai, within sixty days from date.

LOUIS KAHLBAUM,  
Assignee of T. Matsuda.

Koloa, Kauai, July 13th, 1903.  
2505—July 21, 28, Aug. 4, 11, 18.

## Doyle Hears the News.

Chester Doyle seemed to be content with life yesterday afternoon. He stood on a street corner reading a letter of August 15, 1900, in which Judge Humphreys curtly requested him to resign from the office of Japanese Interpreter and comparing it with the decision of the Supreme Court dropping Humphreys from the roll of lawyers. "I think," remarked the interpreter in excellent English, "that my turn has come to be it."

## MOANA HOTEL.

## WAIKIKI BEACH

RAPID TRANSIT ELECTRIC CARS arrive at, and depart from, the main entrance to the Moana Hotel every ten minutes.

MOANA HOTEL CO., LTD.